



ing of the Dawes legislation at all costs. It published a series of statements, yesterday, declaring that the rejection of bills would lead to a postponement of the evacuation of certain towns in the Ruhr, and the economic difficulties ensuing from such an action would compel the Government to restrict the granting of credits to farmers. Should the Pan-Germans reject the bills, they will be called upon to bear the responsibility for the prolongation of the suffering of the population in the Ruhr districts, and furthermore they will inflict very material financial losses on the land barons who are their stanchest supporters.

The Pan-Germans appear to be considering a plan according to which, as it is known by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, they would support the bill dealing with the new railway company which needs a two-thirds majority while rejecting all bills needing a simple majority. "They can do since they harbor no objections toward the forming of the railway company," said the source of the news report. Should the execution of the Dawes plan bring new economic hardships on Germany the Pan-Germans will, therefore, be in a position to declare that they rejected the legislation thus saving their face. But even for this very half-hearted support they are apt to demand as compensation either their entrance into the Cabinet, or the breaking up of the coalition of the Social Democrats in Prussia, or both protective tariffs on imported grain.

It is especially the entrance of the Pan-Germans into the cabinet which the Social Democrats are apprehending most of all, for they believe that apart from endangering the République the Pan-Germans would try to shift the entire economic burden in connection with the execution of the Dawes plan onto the shoulders of the working man. The Social Democrats, therefore, are now making the "equal distribution of burdens" a condition of their support of the Dawes legislation.

All in all, it is believed that there is little danger, in a technical sense, of the rejection of the bill. Should the unexpected happen, however, President Ebert has the means at hand to remedy this decision—by referendum or by new elections. The latter it is believed would sweep the opposition parties off their feet.

## No Automobiles for Smith Girls

"Time Destroyers" Must Be Left at Home, Says Letter to Parents

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The young women of Smith College who have spent the summer motorizing in their own cars will have to leave them behind when they come to school this fall. In a letter which the president and warden of the college are sending to parents of all Smith students, the interdependence of the scholastic and social life of the college is emphasized, and it is added:

The motor, so constantly our benefactors, may become in college a socialistic social chamber as a time-destroyer and a time-waster, forbidden sweets. Therefore we have said that no student may have or even drive a motor car in this neighborhood without her parents, except under certain circumstances, a semester in spring term. In maintaining this regulation (similar to a requirement now being made in some men's colleges) we ask your aid.

The letter assures parents that "your daughters are to the officers of the college as well as to yourselves individuals and not numbers in a class." Information also is given that a new gymnasium and a new music hall will be ready for use in the fall.

**BAPTIST CONFERENCE OPENS**  
BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 20.—The New England Baptist Summer Conference opened its ninth annual session here yesterday with more than 1000 delegates present. More than 600 came from Massachusetts and groups from Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., were in attendance.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Registration for state primary election of Sept. 9 closes tonight in Boston. City Hall and warden offices open until 8 p. m. Local election officials will be on duty at the polls.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy to night and Friday; probably showers; little change in temperature; fresh south to west winds.

Southern New England: Unsettled; showers; slight change and Thursday; fresh south to west winds.

Northern New England: Probably showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh south to west winds.

**OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES**  
(a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 65 Los Angeles ..... 64

Atlantic City ..... 70 Memphis ..... 78

Buffalo ..... 65 Nantucket ..... 66

Calgary ..... 45 New Orleans ..... 80

Charleston ..... 70 Philadelphia ..... 70

Chicago ..... 55 Pittsburgh ..... 70

Cincinnati ..... 65 Portland ..... 64

Eastport ..... 56 Portland, Ore. ..... 64

Galveston ..... 84 San Francisco ..... 54

Hatteras ..... 80 St. Louis ..... 78

Jacksonville ..... 82 Seattle ..... 54

Kansas City ..... 78 Washington ..... 68

High Tides at Boston  
Wednesday, 2:27 p. m.  
Thursday, 3:51 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

## DAWES ASSAILED RADICALISM IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to put it in its proper and helpful place with the fearlessness which should add strength and glory to it.

If the President and the Secretary of State had evaded this duty of representation for debate, delay and nonaction, into the United States Senate, the United States would have had no part in the last debate. Opposed to it, and in reality its chief opponent, though the movement really means, a attempt is made to induce those who are patriotic at heart but disconcerted by the methods of the party with the Socialists and other diverse elements opposing the existing order of things, in a mobilization of extreme radicalism. A man is known by the company he keeps.

In the United States, in regard to the question of foreign relations, general public opinion seems to have settled upon two great fundamental principles: first, that there be no form of contact and conference with foreign nations, the independence and sovereignty of the United States, with the right to determine its own course of action, at all times and in all circumstances, not only by its own means but by those of the League of Nations.

Even when we join the Court we are not compelled to make a case to which we do not wish to do so. If any particular case is one where our national interests seem to forbid legal arbitration, we are not bound to refer it to the court. Because we have built up a home, we do not have to try any cases in it, unless at the time, in any particular case, we desire to do it. But we must remember that sometimes when a house is built, it is a very convenient thing to go into to avoid rain and lightning. Yes and probably avoid the thunderbolts of war.

Concluding his discussion of international questions he declared two major parties have made an issue to be decided by the American people. He said:

The Democratic Party asks them to turn back with them into the morass of the debate on the League of Nations, through a public referendum. . . . The Republican Party asks them to abandon the debate on the question of the League of Nations, which they have already decided, and to stand by the common sense and constructive foreign policy of President Coolidge and the Republican Party, which is placing the United States in a position of world leadership for which she has been designed by Providence and from which she can be debarred only by reversion to political expediency.

### Will Speak in Maine

Aside from a brief endorsement of the President's stand on taxation and the reduction of federal expenditures, General Dawes confined his speech to the three issues of conservatism, the League of Nations and the World Court.

On other occasions, he said, he will take up the subjects of public economy, of relief from taxation, and of an adequate tariff for the protection of our national prosperity.

Meanwhile he will be rushed to Maine to help the Republicans in their attempt to win the state election next month. He will speak in Augusta next Saturday.

### Domestic Campaign

General Dawes' speech follows in part:

I accept the nomination of the Republican Party for the office of Vice-President, of which you now formally notify me.

This campaign is a campaign of common issues, and in the campaign I shall try to discuss them fully and I cannot cover them all in one speech, and I cannot cover all the political issues in the United States become too serious to trifling with, and its citizens realize it.

The discussion of facts and truth is demanded, and that takes time. This is a campaign of brass-tacks—not politics.

As the enemies of the existing order of things group themselves for battle, the average good citizen knows that the elemental principles for which his forebears fought are at stake.

He demands a strong leadership, standing on the Constitution, and moving forward with law and order; seeking a high purpose, to combat strong leadership, tending toward disintegration.

He has this in Calvin Coolidge and the platform on which he stands. Neither the Republicans nor his party's platform assumes that the Constitution of the United States is an outworn document of old-fashioned ideas, to be discarded for the principles of the new socialist.

I will therefore cover, however shortly, in this speech of acceptance, only three issues: one which I deem of the utmost importance, and two others—the League of Nations and the World Court.

It is in the heart and conscience of our people that great issues are defined, and politicians align on them,

spared immersion for five years in the immense fog bank of the debate upon the League of Nations. But they did not do so.

The platform is right in assuming that the United States, in its own interests and the interests of the world, if it is to play its part and perform its duty in international matters, must do so outside of membership in the League of Nations.

The position taken by the Democratic platform upon the League of Nations is an excellent one, to enter that field of debate in a public referendum, for which there exists neither law nor procedure, which means that the program of the platform is determined by the action of the United States in its foreign relations, becomes paralyzed in a time of crisis in the world's affairs, when action rather than debate is demanded in the interest of the entire world.

### Effect of Ruhr Occupation

"For every single recruit Russian gold has given to the Red army in Germany, the French occupation of the Ruhr has contributed 100." This was the declaration of Moritz J. Bonn, German economist, in the round table on Russia at the International Disarmament Conference.

Admiral Bonn, discussing the often asserted menace of Communism in the Reich, said he did not feel Bolshevikism really represents a serious danger to his country. If the Ruhr evacuation had been complete, he said, most of the Communistic violence would have closed. He declared:

Generally speaking, the German temperament is fairly safe from Bolshevik influence. At the last election, however, a very large number of Communists—indeed, most were elected, while the former Reichstag numbered but a few of them.

### Attack on League

Others, believing in Russian support for the coming world revolution. One group, the followers of Hitler, consider themselves National Socialists (Hitlerites), and the others are Bolsheviks, pawns of the German government.

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## Gaelic, Constructive Program and Boundary Rouse Ireland

England Does Not Meddle in Republic's Affairs, but Feels Free State Is Drifting Away

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

Desmond Fitzgerald, Irish Foreign Minister, has given Frederic William Wile an exclusive interview, touching concretely on the outstanding issues in the Free State. Erin is once again in the throes of turmoil over the boundary dispute between South Ireland and Ulster. The Free State seems confident that the boundary controversy will be amicably settled, but the intervention of Great Britain may become necessary before it passes into history. Mr. Fitzgerald tells Mr. Wile that Ireland's present peace, hope and independence in every essential sense of the word, with both parties to the pact with Britain logically keeping faith.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 20.—When Irish Home Rule was the dominant issue in British politics, and muddying the waters of American politics besides, a distinguished Englishman said that peace was the last thing that would make the Irish happy—that strife and tumult were their natural element. This investigator into European conditions of interest to America comes upon the Emerald Isle at a moment when Irish skies once again are heavily overcast. The boundary dispute between the St. Patrick and Ulster, assumed acrimonious dimensions. The crisis arose through the refusal of Ulster to appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission, which under the Anglo-Irish treaty was also to consist of an Irish Free State delegate and a neutral chairman. Ulster contends that the commission was intended to deal only with a "recognition" of the boundary, whereas the Free State is claimed to have held the Northern Ireland's territory. At the moment this article is dispatched, the British Government is planning to override Ulster by enacting legislation in the House of Commons designed to give effect to its viewpoint.

Irishmen, whether from the North or the South, deplore the outbreak of the boundary conflict, because, however settled, it is bound to rekindle the always smoldering embers of hostility between the two geographical sections of the country. Desmond Fitzgerald, the Free State Minister of External Affairs, spoke freely of the controversy, from Dublin's standpoint.

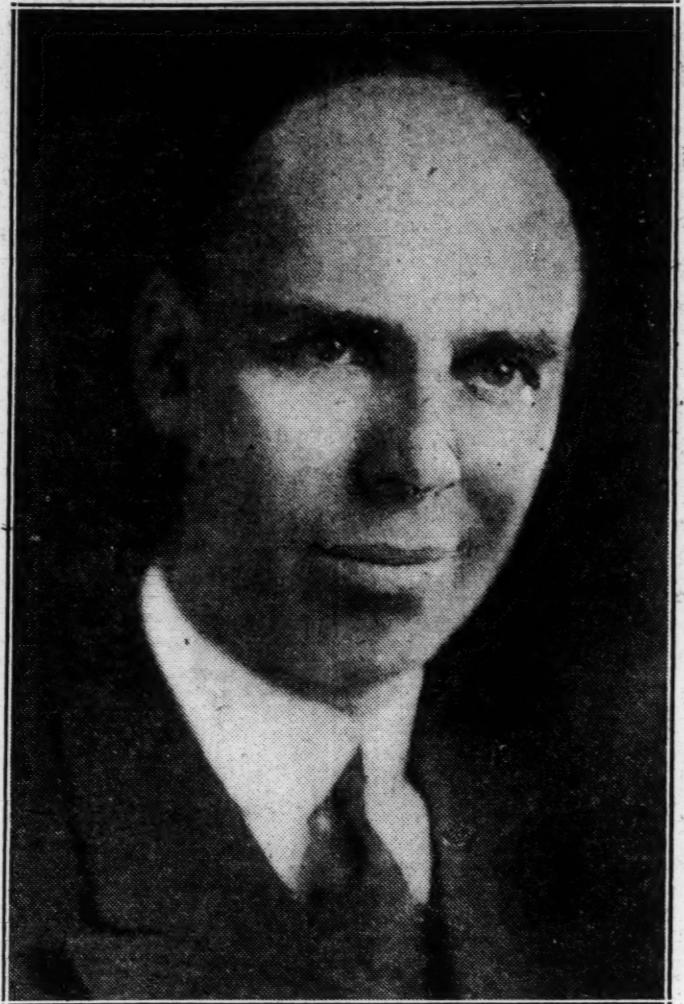
**Irish Boundary Situation**  
"Briefly," he said, "this is the situation. The negotiations with Great Britain for the treaty, whereby the Free State was created three years ago, were undertaken on behalf of the whole of Ireland, and that fact was recognized and incorporated in Clause 1 of that instrument. The British delegates urged that they were bound by pledges to the minority in Ireland, to the effect that that minority largely situated in northeast Ulster, should not be coerced. The Irish delegation stated that they wished to avoid all coercion in Ireland, and therefore agreed that while the Free State should be the whole of Ireland, the subordinate Government of the six northeastern counties could, by an Address to the King, within one month of the ratification of the treaty, 'opt out' of the jurisdiction of the Free State. It was provided, however, that in this event the minority in the six counties, who wished to belong to the Free State and not to the northern Parliament, should have their rights safeguarded and be allowed to 'opt out' of the jurisdiction of the Belfast parliament.

"The area so to be affected was to be decided according to the wishes of the inhabitants, subject to geographic and economic conditions. The Boundary Commission, which is to consider this matter, will presumably begin to operate within a month (by the end of August). Its work should be to decide in what areas in the six counties a majority of the people wish to be incorporated in the Free State (having due regard to geographic and economic conditions), and on these lines to determine the boundary, so that the six counties in whose rights are to be safeguarded may obtain the government of their choice. There have been delays in setting up the commission, but its terms of reference and the work to be done are sufficiently clear; and as the Free State government all through has only desired that justice be done to the whole of the people of Ireland, we must presume that the findings of the Commission will be satisfactory."

### Progress of the Free State

The writer asked Mr. Fitzgerald to discuss the condition and progress of Ireland as a Free State "within the framework" of the British Empire. "The visitor to Dublin today," he replied, "sees a parliament of the Irish people's choosing, passing and putting into effect remedial and constructive measures and meeting with no external hindrance

## Maine Gubernatorial Nominee



RALPH O. BREWSTER  
Republican Candidate for Chief Executive of State

Photo by Bachrach

## Maine Campaign Watched by Nation's Political Leaders

Senator Brewster, Republican Nominee for Governor, Spreading a Message of Harmony

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 19 (Special)—The old political saw, "As goes Maine, so goes the Nation," undoubtedly has its place, and whenever a presidential election rolls around, the eyes of the politically weak and unimaginative turn it may be out of curiosity alone to that hinterland way down east.

A few weeks ago when the Republican nomination for Governor was in doubt, with a recount in progress and political turbulence in the air, the situation in Maine portended anything but harmony. Today Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, the Republican nominee for Governor, is spreading a message of party harmony over the length and breadth of the State which should in very fact be a bane to those in the Nation's political watchtowers. Rather than indicating discord, the Maine situation bespeaks harmony of the firmest sort.

### Responsible Government

"The central thought of this campaign in Maine," Senator Brewster told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the thought of responsible party government. All political parties have been drifting away from this principle, and it is time to call a halt. Adherence to the principle of responsible party government was the keynote sounded in President Coolidge's great acceptance speech, and it therefore becomes of paramount significance in Maine. This country has grown great through the application of the principle of responsible party government. Both great political parties have attained eminence and distinction under American affairs on such a basis."

Of late, however, various blocs and disintegrating influences have been at work on the entire governmental fabric with destruction. A new system, antithetic to the principles of responsible party government has threatened to come into vogue.

It is time that politics should rededicate itself to the other system, the one under which we have grown great.

"Those Republican policies of importance to the people, to which the party has pledged itself both by its platform, and as its ticket, are three. They are: temperance, economy, and progress."

Senator Brewster proceeded to analyze these three policies, and to point out their application in Maine. Regarding the first point, that of temperance, he was most emphatic and vigorous. "Regarding prohibition," he declared, "the Republican Party in Maine finds itself in a peculiar position. It has an all-important claim and duty in the temperance cause because the Republican Party led Maine and Maine suffered a loss, it was pointed out by speakers."

"The second point is that the Republican Administration came from speaking in a glittering generalities. Let them present specific cases, and concrete examples of criticism. Let them present their arguments, and then let us discuss them in the houses of the people. When the people have the pros and cons before them, they can decide."

I believe that the reduction of the tax burden will not be achieved by bringing more people and more property to share the burden with them. There are at present untold quantities of property which should be taxed and as the tax burden is being alleviated, the situation will be ameliorated."

Senator Brewster continued:

In the district of Neal Dow, that pioneer of prohibition, there is a

Democratic candidate for Congress who argues in favor of a modification of the prohibition laws. Will Maine stir in its determination?

The bumper of temperance reform has been and must be held aloft by the Republican Party, for this is the fundamental principle of

State by nonresidents. These people pay us annually upward of \$2,000,000 in taxes all of which goes to the support of our schools and our roads. They are paying us for the privilege of living here. These facts show what must be done. What we must do is to fit ourselves to do more. The tourists who spend \$50,000,000 annually in Maine constitute our greatest crop. Most important of all, there is no possibility of unlimited development. The recreational possibilities of Maine are the most valuable ones that we have.

It is the easiest thing in the world to irritate the tourist business in Maine, but such an attitude is unwarranted. Both the direct and the indirect returns from the tourist traffic prove its value.

The party future holds out a future in forestry, in agriculture, in manufacture, in highway construction, in conformity with the needs of the State. Along our highway arteries millions are being poured in, during this era of the automobile, to every corner of the State. There is one great contribution that the State can make to this tourist traffic, and this is in the development of the highways. It is, I believe, a contribution of lasting value, that these tourists contribute 20 per cent to the lightening of the tax burden.

Moreover, many tourists become permanent residents of the State. The people are entitled to the efficiency of their business affairs which they demand in their business affairs. The scrupulous care which they practice in their household expenses, will create a demand for their services which will become permanent residents here. Furthermore, it is conservatively true that 40 per cent of our taxes are incident to the tourist traffic, directly or indirectly. A partial and promising action to be taken by the State is to encourage the lightening of the tax burden.

The advice seems to have been given by the president of the American Automobile Association so that motorists might avoid the annoyance of delays due to quarantining of smallpox and not because of any imminent danger to the motorists from the supposed prevalence of smallpox.

The American Automobile Association would be doing its members a service by giving a fair general service by challenging the necessity of regulations requiring motorists to be vaccinated than by disseminating advice to them to submit to vaccination.

Maine's election is of national significance. It will show that she does stand behind her New England President.

It is to emphasize as strongly as is within my power that my connection with this campaign is in no personal way. I am simply an authorized representative of a great political party. The continuity of policy which is possessed only by loyalty to party responsibility transcends the importance of any individual.

It is not a personal matter with me at all, but rather the question of the future of our national policy of responsible political parties. Today party loyalty is in danger of going under a cloud.

There is nothing remotely ap-

parent in the epidemic of smallpox existing in this country. Only by a gross exaggeration of facts, can smallpox in the United States be made to appear at the present time as a greater or a relatively insignificant problem.

There have been sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the country during the past six months but nothing of the magnitude of the mortality resulting therefore amount to anything in comparison with four or five other so-called contagious diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria.

## DES MOINES, IA., GETS 12-CENT GASOLINE

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Lee, Higgins & Bros. & Co. have sold the \$10,000 Sun Oil Co. 15-year 5½ per cent bonds, and the books have been closed.

The old-established concern's cost of producing gas is 12 cents at which in-coming gas can be bought by distributors 10 cents, whereas the Attorney-General's office is informed that it has been laid down in Davison at 8½ cents, to which 1 cent a gallon should be added for freight.

## There is room now in your home for an inviting extra bathroom

Why let this valuable space go unused when it can add so much to your comfort and convenience?

You need not re-model or re-build your home in order to enjoy the essential comforts of the finest new residences that are planned and built today.

When you compare these modern houses with those erected fifteen or twenty years ago, you will find that the outstanding difference lies in the number of bathrooms and the character and the design of their fixtures.

### Add comfort and time economy

Appreciation of the increased comfort and time economy two or more bathrooms give, has put them into so many new homes. But even in old houses, the same convenience and comfort can be provided now at very moderate cost and in surprisingly small space. Your plumbing contractor can help you to discover the unused nook or corner—invisible, perhaps, to you—in which an extra bathroom can be placed, and all the hurry and worry of the crowded morning hour eliminated.

### Compact units for small space

It may be a storage closet—or two closets thrown together—a tiny spare bedroom or the empty end of a hallway. Even with limited space, he can supply compact, yet graceful, Crane fixtures for the equipment of a convenient and inviting bathroom.

Ask him to look over your house and show you where an extra bathroom can be fitted up. Come to the Crane Exhibit Rooms and see how many interesting and practical suggestions you will get from the wide variety of plumbing and heating fixtures now on display. A cordial welcome awaits you.

Call or write for book of color schemes, "The New Art of Fine Bathrooms."

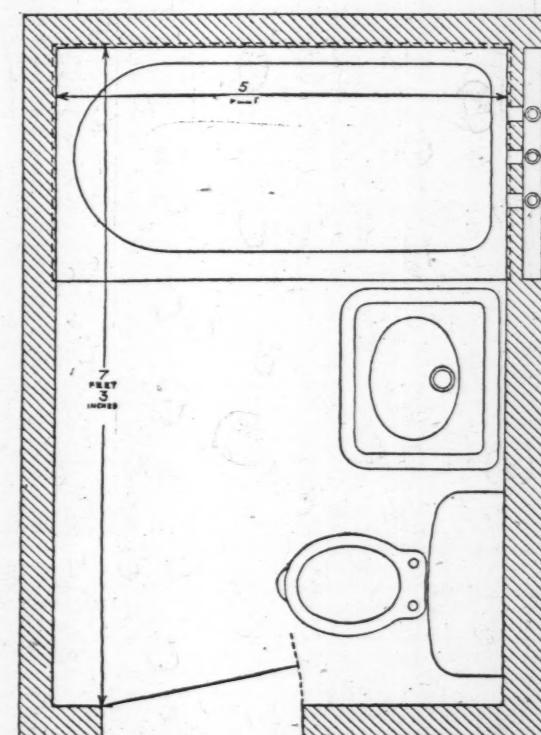
# CRANE

PLUMBING AND HEATING MATERIALS

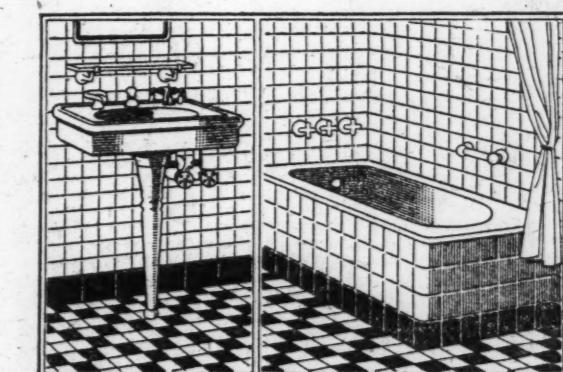
CRANE CO., CRANE BUILDING, 836 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCH AND SALES OFFICES IN 145 CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Let your Plumbing Contractor show you where you can install an extra bathroom



This plan suggests an unusually convenient arrangement for a complete and attractive bathroom in limited space, yet with ample room provided. A spare clothes closet, or two small inside closets thrown together, may supply all the space which it requires.



The graceful Idalia Lavatory has a quick-compression double-mixing faucet, integral overflow and a lipped china soap dish. The Tarnia tub of porcelain enameled iron, is usually set in tiling to match the walls. It can be had in three lengths, 5, 5½ and 6 feet.

## WARNING HELD TO BE NEEDLESS

Henry D. Nunn Says Vaccination Notice to Motorists Is Without Justification

"On the strength of dubious warnings regarding the prevalence of smallpox in various parts of the United States by Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, the American Automobile Association has sent broadcast to affiliated clubs and to the press, advice to motorists contemplating interstate tours to have themselves vaccinated or re-vaccinated," said Henry D. Nunn, president of the Medical Library League, in a statement issued by him regarding the subject. Contin-

uing, Mr. Nunn said, "The advice seems to have been given by the president of the American Automobile Association so that motorists might avoid the annoyance of delays due to quarantining of smallpox and not because of any imminent danger to the motorists from the supposed prevalence of smallpox."

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## FISH INDUSTRY CHANGES FOUND

Philadelphia Now Leads Boston and Gloucester in Number of Vessels

Announcement of the gradual replacement of the old type of staunch romantic fisherman by modern power-propelled or auxiliary sailing vessels and the growth of Philadelphia as a fishing port, which now leaves both Gloucester and Boston behind in the number of fishing vessels registered at that port, are features of the annual issue of a "Fisherman of the Atlantic," a manual and register of the fishing fleets of the Atlantic coast.

The register is the "Lloyd's" of the Atlantic coast fish industry, published by the Fishing Masters' Association of Boston, the 1924 issue of which is just out. The manual is said to be the only complete list of fishing vessels of New England, New York, Philadelphia, Florida, Texas and Nova Scotia, to be compiled. The book, of great value to the industry, shows dimensions, date and place of construction and owners or agents of 1338 vessels, hailing from 29 fishing ports.

**Few Without Power**

Of the 113 vessels hailing from Boston, only eight are without auxiliary power of one kind or another, including gas, oil, steam, etc. There are 19 steam trawlers in the Boston fleet. Five years ago, 25 out of the 99 vessels which then comprised the Boston fleet, were without any auxiliary power and a few years previous to that power was the exception rather than the rule. In those days, the sturdy fishermen depended almost entirely on canvas, wind and their skill as sailors, to reach the fishing grounds or to bring their catches to the marketing centers.

But even more surprising is the sharp gain in the fleet of Philadelphia, which now numbers 182 vessels, the largest number in the Atlantic coast. Hailing from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. In the register of last year Philadelphia had 161 vessels. Today, its fleet exceeds in numbers that of Gloucester with its 155 boats, Lunenburg, N. S., which has 143 and Boston which has 113. The Philadelphia boats are of different type, however, and generally speaking are much smaller. The net tonnage of the Philadelphia fleet is shown in the new register is 1711 tons, against a net tonnage of 7430 for the 155 Gloucester craft, the nearest competing port for numbers of vessels.

In the Gloucester fleet are two steam trawlers and only 11 boats without auxiliary power. The 43 vessels hailing from Provincetown are all equipped with some sort of power, in addition to sails, or many of them. There are no steam trawlers registered in the Provincetown fleet. Boston and Gloucester apparently having a monopoly in steam trawlers.

### Decline of 39 Vessels

Taking the combined fleets of all ports, the register shows a decline of 39 vessels this year, compared with last, when a total of 1377 boats were registered at 29 fishing ports, against 1388 this year.

The number of boats registered at the chief ports of those shown in the register this year, with comparisons for last year and five years ago, follow:

	1924	1923	1919
Boston	113	112	99
Gloucester	143	155	152
Lunenburg, N. S.	143	152	206
New York	56	55	63
Philadelphia	180	181	181
Provincetown	43	45	67
New Bedford	57	55	28
Nantucket	25	26	26
Portsmouth, Me.	51	51	27
Rockland, Me.	53	51	27
Southwest Harbor, Me.	17	20	36
New Bedford, Mass.	73	72	92
New London, Conn.	40	34	29
Pensacola, Fla.	33	34	58
Gainesville, Fla.	23	23	27
Dubuque, Iowa	32	32	32
Yarmouth, N. S.	38	80	128
Liverpool, N. S.	11	11	11
Sheiburne, N. S.	42	40	29
Halifax, N. S.	52	55	72
Canso, N. S.	32	30	32

\*Not shown.

## PEACE FOUNDATION BOARD TO GATHER

Commission Will Consider \$25,000 Prize Award

**CASTINE, Me.** Aug. 20 (Special) — Raphael Herman of Washington, donor of the \$25,000 prize for the best plan for promoting world peace by education in the contests of the World Federation of Education Associations, has arrived here to attend the conference Thursday when the award is to be considered.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state commissioner of education in Maine, who is president of the associations, is already here for the state session of school superintendents. Others on the commission of award who are expected to be here are: Dr. John McCracken, president of Vassar College; Dr. Percival P. Baxter of Maine; Herbert S. Houston, a New York publisher; Mrs. P. W. Henry of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson; Olive M. Jones of New York, formerly president of the National Education Association; Dr. Henry E. Dunckack, Maine state librarian; J. W. C. Cora, Wilson Stewart of Frankfort, chairman of the International Commission of Kentuckiana; T. Moody of Edward Brook, N. J.; Carleton E. Ladd, Buffalo, N. Y.; Milton A. McRae of Detroit, Mich.; Alfred Luckling of Detroit and R. A. Milliken of Pasadena, Calif., president of the California Institute of Technology.

Over 5000 papers were submitted in this contest, but those which will be put before the commission of award number but 300. The announcement of the decision of the commission will not be made before it is expected.

## Flower Lovers Plan New Beds

**Kennebunkport Residents Cooperate to Beautify Old Town**

**KENNEBUNKPORT, Me.** Aug. 20 (Special) — If Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, Mrs. Booth Tarkington and other members of the Kennebunkport Garden Club have their way, old Kennebunkport will be famous for something besides its elms and its historical beauties.

Sponsored by Mrs. Deland, herself an ardent gardener, the club aims at developing the gardens in the old town and its vicinity. Abbott Graves, artist and lover of flowers, and himself of Kennebunkport, is helping the movement. Mrs. Deland has served, so A. Stuart Pratt of West Newton, who represented the companies, said.

The companies concerned are the Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, the New Haven and Gulf River Gas Works Company, the Haverhill Gas Light Company and the Lowell Electric Light Corporation.

Mr. Pratt told the commission that the change had been voted unanimously by the directors of the companies and that the only opposition came from a few large stockholders who disliked the inconvenience of exchanging their stock certificates.

No opposition appeared at the hearing.

**GARMENT WORKERS TO QUIT THURSDAY**

**Better Conditions to Be Sought by Strike of 2000**

Tomorrow has been selected by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as the date when about 2000 cloak, suit and skirt workers of this city will go on strike. It was announced today. The union demands sanitary shops, elimination of the so-called sweat shop system, and the use of labels in every garment that is to identify it as to what was produced in a sweat shop and under sanitary conditions.

The date of the strike was decided upon several days ago, but was kept secret until today, when circulars were sent to all members, notifying them not to report to work tomorrow.

A meeting will be held tonight at the union headquarters, 15-17 Essex Street, at which the officers of the different locals will complete their plans for carrying out the strike and methods of procedure.

The petition of the Providence & Worcester Street Railway Company for the right to take 193,000 feet of land in Worcester was postponed, by request of all the parties concerned, until Sept. 23.

The hearing on the proposed fare increase by the Springfield Street Railway Company was continued this afternoon in the State House, after sessions yesterday in Springfield.

## JUNK DEALER WILL SCRAP RAILROAD

**DOVER, N. H.** Aug. 20 (Special) — Meyer Siegel, a junkman, purchased the Portsmouth, Dover & York Street Railway and will proceed to scrap it to scrap it. There are 41 miles of track.

Mr. Siegel, a member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Workers' Union, who came here from Chicago to take charge of the strike, left last night for New York en route to his Chicago headquarters.

## JACKSON FAVORS DRY ENFORCEMENT

Declaring himself in favor of the dry law, he said: "I believe in the provisions of the Volstead law, including all laws that may be enacted to aid such enforcement."

James Jackson, State Treasurer and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, continued his remarks upon the question of prohibition at a Field Day at Brookfield today, here.

I am in hearty accord with the views expressed by President Coolidge as to the best method of enforcement, that

successful enforcement depends primarily upon the use of the law, and secondly for the observance of the law."

Mr. Jackson promised his efforts to further the development of the Port of Boston, and urged that commercial aviation should be encouraged. "I believe that Boston will become one of the world's great air ports," he said, "and to that end it is my purpose to make commercial aviation a feature of the State's plans for the future development of the Port of Boston."

**BIRDS BEGINNING TO MIGRATE SOUTH**

The birds are already on the wing for the south. E. H. Forbush, state ornithologist, in his monthly report says the shore birds' migration has begun, with Hudsonian curlews as far as New York; a small flock of old-squaws on the coast; Connecticut, and half a dozen laughing gulls on Nantucket.

Warblers were the first of the land birds to leave their breeding grounds.

Grackles began to fly north at the same time, and since then bobolinks, blackbirds, starlings and a few other species have been preparing to move south. Birds spending the winter in New England will find a plentiful supply of wild fruit, cones and seed as a result of the rainy weather in the spring.

**LARGE SEIZURE OF LIQUOR IS MADE**

**PLYMOUTH, Mass.** Aug. 20 — The capture of three boats containing 1000 gallons of liquor was made by one of the largest seizures ever made on the South Shore; was effected by federal prohibition agents today. Seventeen men were arrested after a fusillade of shots. The liquor and prisoners were taken to Plymouth.

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**Telephone Union 4298**

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## CRISIS ARISES IN AUSTRALIAN PEARL TRADE

### Government Urged to Restrain Asiatics From Gaining Control

PERTH, W. Aust., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A serious crisis has arisen in connection with the pearl industry at Broome, owing to the system of "dumming," which has become rampant through the rivalry of white boat owners. It has been pointed out to the Government that, unless immediate steps are taken to stop it, the Japanese divers will get control, and may lead to an international question, not desirable in Australia.

A deputation came down from Broome to Perth, and interviewed the Minister under whose jurisdiction the pearl industry rests. The deputation urged that the Government take steps to stop the divers, and that for the last three or four years pearl has been at a very low ebb, and, in many instances, "dumming" has had to be resorted to as an alternative to going out of the business altogether. Under the act a license cannot be obtained without a declaration being made by the white owner that the boat is his property, and that no colored man has any direct or indirect interest in the profits.

While the industry is not buoyant, it is asserted that many men give their divers an indirect interest in their boats. The practice has been more or less winked at by the Fisheries Department during the slack period, but now it is beginning to react on the industry, and will continue to do so as things become more prosperous. At the end of a season, or when a contract expires, a diver may accept better inducements by indirectly obtaining a share in profits. For this reason, the legitimate owners have great difficulty in retaining their divers unless they are prepared to pay them huge sums. It is suggested that the inspectors at Broome should apply the regulations of the act more forcibly, or, better still, that the supervision of the industry should be vested in an officer with wide powers, who could act on the spot.

No portion of the vast State of Western Australia is now attracting more attention than the southern and potential Northwest. Important experiments are being conducted in the cultivation of cotton, and other tropical products. A steamer has just brought down 1600 pounds of cotton, the first pick from a small area of 17 acres under the control of the Government. Droughty conditions have prevailed in this Province, but one hundred and forty inches of rain having fallen during the season. A company has been formed to exploit the possibilities of growing tropical products. It is intended to cultivate bananas, papaws, pineapples and coconuts.

### Old Cart Wheel Is Rolling Back

### Return of Silver Dollar Has Nothing to Do With Nomination of a Bryan

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The silver dollar, the "cart wheel," is coming back into circulation, east as well as west.

In their pay envelopes on the 15th of the present month several thousand employees of the Government found a silver dollar, not a prize or a gift, but that much of their pay expressed in that form as a reminder that the silver dollar is again circulating. The Treasury has asked banks and civic organizations to encourage the paying and accepting of coins.

They are doing nothing to do with the candidacy of a member of the Bryan family, but, according to a Treasury statement, will permit it to maintain its paper dollar circulation in better condition and effect a material saving in the expenses of the Government. The Treasury during the war, by direction of Congress, melted about 260,000,000 silver dollars and sold the bullion to India. Now it has coined more silver dollars and is asking the public to take them.

So far as women are concerned, purses and bags of the day are not adapted to the carrying of silver dollars. One of these coins is larger than a compact case, and what is a girl to do whose portmanteau or reticule is not intended to accommodate anything larger than those toilet accessories that go with it? Fancy buying a pound of fudge for 80 cents and getting back two dimes and four silver dollars in change from a five-dollar bill! The Government does demand sacrifices and impose hardships.

### GRECO-TURKISH PACT CRITICIZED IN ATHENS

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, Aug. 19.—The Greco-Turkish agreement, which has been partly published, was followed by violent criticism of the Turkish policy as being too lenient and a demand made for its retraction.

Macedonian and Albanian refugees in large bands are reported to have crossed the Greek frontier and after two hours of lively engagement with the Greek troops retired.

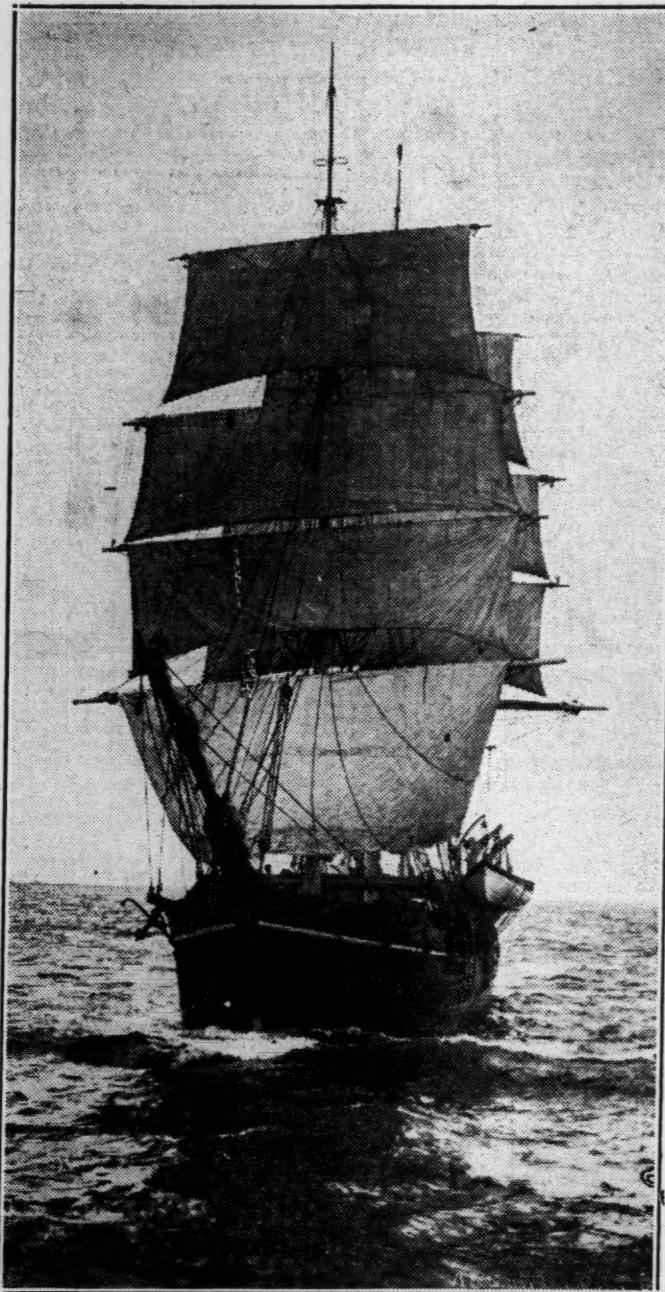
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## New Bedford Whaler, Perhaps the Last, Is Now Ready to Set Sail



Photograph by Albert Cook Church, New Bedford

UNDER FULL SAIL WITH A GOOD BREEZE  
The Bark Wanderer as She Will Look When She Starts on Her Last Cruise

### SQUARE-RIGGER SOON TO START YEAR'S VOYAGE

#### Old Bark Wanderer to Make Trip to South Atlantic

New Bedford  
Special Correspondence

BOLO-O-OWS! That cry, music to the ears of every whaler, will ring for another year from the mastsheads of the bark *Wanderer*. She will sail before the end of the month for Cape Verde Islands and deep sea whaling grounds of the South Atlantic. And when she again, homeward bound, sets the salt spray dancing under her eagled prow in all probability the curtain will fall on 150 years of the whaling industry from this harbor—150 years which have made the name "New Bedford" a byword in every port in the world.

The *Wanderer* is one of a venerable triumvirate of New Bedford whaling vessels, the last of a mighty fleet. Dozens of them stand the Charles W. Morgan, which stands heavily listed and rotting at her Fairhaven dock. She may be given to the city of New Bedford and kept as a whaling memorial, or taken to other United States ports for exhibition purposes.

The third of the triumvirate is the schooner *Margaret*, a more recent vessel. She is commanded by Capt. Joseph Edwards, brother of Capt. Edwards, the 32 year veteran of the whaling industry who will captain the *Wanderer* on what he believes will be her last trip. The *Margaret* is expected to dock here late this summer after a whaling trip into the North and South Atlantic. She probably never will make another voyage as a whaling vessel, Captain Edwards says.

A Spider's Web Above the Deck  
Both the *Morgan* and the *Wanderer* are "square riggers," their hosts of square sails hang against the masts and at right angles to the keel of the ship. It was this type of rigging which was used on the majority of whalers when whaling was at its peak, but it is seldom seen on modern vessels. They are story-book ships with whale forests of rope and arm and sail looming in a giant spider's web above the deck.

The packet and freight trade have claimed some of New Bedford's more recent fleet of whaling schooners. A few giant masts, like faithful couriers, reach up beside the three crossed spars of the *Morgan* from schooners which once were whalers. The John R. Manta, a Provincetown boat, lies at her dock across the harbor and might be fitted out as a whaler again should she ever be taken from the shipyards home port.

The *Wanderer* is almost ready for the final command, "cast off." Standing at the foot of the stairs in her position, in which she has been docked dozens of times before, her masts and yardarms, with myriad lines and wires, towering above the black, graceless hulk, she offers a striking contrast to the squat, belching smokestacks and littered decks of the steamers.

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In former years New Bedford turned out hundreds of cast-iron try-pots in which the whale oil is boiled from the blubber. But this industry long since ceased. Dozens of second-hand pots had been available until recent years, but a fad for using them as flower pots has diminished the supply until Captain Edwards was unable to find satisfactory ones here.

It is expected that throughout the Commonwealth this scheme would obtain at least 10,000 willing supporters, with an annual \$5 subscription, which would give a revenue of \$250 for the first year, each "Big Brother" to automatically become a member of the New Settlers' League.

GOLD FOUND NEAR TORONTO  
TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Oscar Anderson, a farmer living at Bourke's Sliding, on the Canadian Northern Railway, has found rich gold ore on his farm, according to reports reaching here. The size of the deposit is not yet known, but samples produced are nearly as rich as those obtained from the Ontario Government.

It is expected that throughout the Commonwealth this scheme would obtain at least 10,000 willing supporters, with an annual \$5 subscription, which would give a revenue of \$250 for the first year, each "Big Brother" to automatically become a member of the New Settlers' League.

It was necessary to have the 200-

gallon pots cast at a foundry in Bridgewater. The first set cracked, and the operation was repeated, delaying the departure of the ship.

PLACING THE TRY-WORKS FOR THE WANDERER'S LAST VOYAGE



Photograph by Albert Cook Church, New Bedford  
Eben Frank Haskins, Veteran Builder of Try-Works, With Trowel in Hand. Behind Him Are the Two 200-Gallon Try-Pots, in Which the Oil Is Boiled From the Blubber.

has not been found as practicable as the hand-lance, due probably to the difficulty in aiming in a rocking boat. The only difference between deep sea whaling today and that of 50 years ago is in the change of design of harpoons and lances and the slight changes in construction of whaling guns, Captain Edwards says.

Captain Edwards will recruit a minimum crew here largely made up of those who wish to work their way back to the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa. There he will pick up a full crew of 36 men and sail south and west for the whaling grounds. His course depends on the conditions he meets. He plans to be out of port a year.

Captain Edwards, who is the majority owner of the vessel, does not hope to make a financial success on this last voyage. The price of whale oil forbs. Shore whaling meets the full demand. But the vessel is being taken and it was decided to use her for the pictures showing a whaler ashore for a whaler up. Both ships, too, have shown prominently some of C. W. Morgan's paintings of whaling scenes.

The *Wanderer* was launched at Mattapoisett in 1878. The *Morgan*, the oldest whaling vessel now afloat, was launched in New Bedford harbor in 1841. The *Wanderer* was declared fit for any voyage on any sea when she was taken out for an overhauling at Somersett last autumn. Boat experts there declared she was a tribute to the shipbuilder's art, showing not a bulge in the hold after nearly 50 years of whaling service.

### BRITAIN VOTES FUNDS TO AID AGRICULTURE

#### Government Lends Co-operation for Development of Farming

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the Government has voted a sum of £60,000 for use by the county agricultural committees during the current year. A few weeks ago, an official circular was sent to these local authorities urging them to take certain steps to obtain improved farming conditions in their area and the forthcoming financial support for these schemes has greatly enhanced the practical value of the suggestions that were put forward.

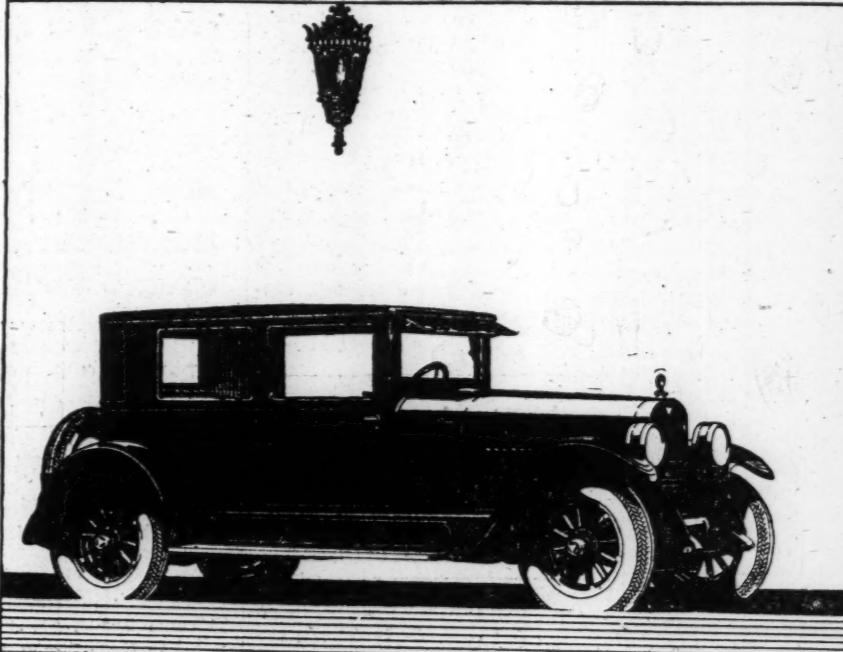
Since the war rapid progress has been made in the provision of educational facilities for British farmers. Agricultural officers have now been appointed in practically all counties. The Ministry of Agriculture, in its circular, however, states that practical farmers have not yet made the fullest possible use of the advice and assistance offered and proposed that the county committees should bring into force the necessary of availing themselves of this means of becoming acquainted with the latest results of research work.

Heretofore agricultural education in Great Britain has been concerned mainly with problems relating to efficient production on the farm. The Ministry now proposes that the county committees consider the advantage widen in scope of their activities "by the promotion and encouragement of sound schemes for the improvement of the facilities for marketing agricultural produce, whether by co-operative organization, by transport developments, or by other means." For many years past, the organization of the selling of farm products has provided plenty of opportunity for improvement and it has been felt that both farmers and the public would greatly benefit as a result of improved methods of distribution.

The official circular points out that if every possible step were taken to obtain the highest efficiency in farming methods, the attitude of the urban population toward agricultural problems would be far more sympathetic than is the case today.

In most districts, the Ministry's suggestions and assistance have been very well received but in some localities the circular is regarded as the "thin end of the wedge" in the re-establishment of a system of "control" similar to that which existed during the war period. This allegation is emphatically denied by the Government, which contends that the proposals are expressly framed to obviate the necessity of any return of the policy of "farming from Whitehall."

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ENTHUSIASTS for air transport of passengers and goods who have been stricken with wonder at the seeming indifference of the traveling public to the great advantages offered by airplanes are at last receiving a little encouragement. While the last three years have shown no appreciable increase in the amount of business done, the gain has been less than expected. In 1924, however, presumably thanks largely to the formation of Imperial Airways Ltd. and the consequent coordination and stabilization of the British effort on all routes, records are being broken with a cheering regularity.

During the week ending July 20, to take off but single instances, 98 passengers crossed the Channel by air, being distributed in the approximate ratios of 60, 31, 7, and 2 per cent among British, French, Dutch, and German lines. In addition to passengers, 48 tons of freight were carried. On a single day, July 18, 30 airplanes made trips to or from the Continent and carried a total of 170 passengers, and on the following day even more machines crossed the Channel, while the number of passengers was only two less.

The really startling improvement over preceding years is manifestly illustrated in the figures for corresponding weeks. In the third week in July, in 1921, 430 passengers patronized the air lines. The next year, characterized by an excessively keen competition with the railroads, the figure fell to 411, while in 1923 it rose only to 604. There has been a 60 per cent increase as between corresponding periods last year and this, and the record is not matched.

That the record is not matched is because there is a general feeling in Great Britain that only the French profit from the limitations on German construction, and any resistance in effect with British operators tends to reinforce the hard feeling between the Allies, of which there has already been too much.

If, on the other hand, the German Germans adopts one rule for the British and another for the French, it is the French who feel aggrieved, maintaining that they have as basely deserted them and repudiated support of their just claims in the war as the British did.

The whole matter of air transport on international extension is one to which the attention of the League of Nations must be paid, but with the German's aim of adjusting relations between those states which have, and those which have not, ratified the International Air Navigation Convention.

#### The French Light Airplane Tour

The results of the Tour de France, for airplanes having engines with not

more than 92 cubic inches of piston displacement (a little more than half as large as the engine of a Ford, and just twice the size permitted in the English meet held at Lympne last autumn), have not been encouraging, and suggest a concentration of speed and power has caused French constructors to give too little attention to the detail design of miniature engines and the airplanes that are to carry them. Of the 13 entrants, only three actually left Paris for the first stage of the 120-mile tour. Only two finished the first stage, and one of these brought down by engine trouble immediately after restarting. At the end of 300 miles, therefore, only a single pilot remains actively in the contest.

The poor showing does not by any means condemn the light plane, the possibilities of which have already been shown in numerous flights, and which, it may safely be anticipated, will be greatly increased by the Air Minister's competition for two passenger machines having engine volumes of not more than 67 cubic inches, to be held next month.

It should, however, emphasize the necessity of as much skill and care on the original design of a light plane power plant as on any other airplane engine. It will not be surprising if the first experience in the United States also give rather favorable results for the standard motorcycle engine offers few advantages for airplane service. It is, however, used as an instrument of experiment, but it will soon give way to something more specialized.

#### RICE LAKE DISTRICT WILL BE SURVEYED

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Rice Lake district of northern Manitoba, which promises to be the scene of important mining developments in the near future, will be surveyed this fall by the provincial government. A promise to this effect was given by F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, to a delegation which was dropped off at the site of the construction of a road into the district to assist in its development. Mr. Black said that the Government would at least run a survey line from a point on the Winnipeg River to connect with the Bulldog and Long Lake camps of the district, before fall.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing Society

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 20  
The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Rockey, Chicago.

Miss Boulter, Chicago.

Miss Frederick, New York.

Mr. Spinkman, Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, Transvaal.

H. Moegle, Thun, Switzerland.

H. Kretsch, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Pocock, Cardiff.

Mme. and Mme. Berthe, Nice, France.

H. Hill, Belfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Edinburgh.

Mrs. Barnes, Edinburgh.

Miss Ross, Edinburgh.

H. Morris, Bury.

J. McFarlane, Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin, Helensburgh.

Miss Harrison, Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Pincard, Nelson.

G. Smith, Hull.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Hallifax.

M. Packman, Worthing.

W. H. Waddington.

Miss Dunstan, Weybridge.

Mrs. Taylor, Mill Hill.

G. Sloane, Worcester.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaskin, Hilton.

Mrs. Lee, Newcastle.

M. and L. Wissens, Birmingham.

M. Rice, Letchworth.

Mr. and Mrs. King, Barnet.

Mrs. Fowler, Manchester.

W. Rother, Walsall.

Misses Chapman, Bristol.

M. Cader, Bradford.

W. Smith, Bradford.

Mrs. and Miss Upton, Brentford.

Misses A. and N. Rose, Brentford.

Mrs. Smith, M. and D. Davies, Sheffield.

E. Gillian, Leeds.

L. Gillian, Leeds.

W. Alderson, Wetherby.

Miss Langton, Windsor.

B. King, Windsor.

Among the visitors from the European Bureau of the Christian Science in London in the last week were the following:

Mrs. Martin, N. Y.

John K. Torrens, South Orange, N. J.

Miss Eloise Torrens, South Orange, N. J.

Miss Madeline Torrens, South Orange, N. J.

Caroline M. Johnson, East Orange, N. J.

James Castle, Lynn, Mass.

Frank B. Castle, London, Ontario, Can.

Mrs. Corinne W. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Annie Castle, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Luella W. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.

James W. C. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Margaret M. Allison, Kittanning, Pa.

Mrs. Arabella A. Heiner, Kittanning, Pa.

Miss Margaret B. Chamberlain, Port Huron, Mich.

Misses A. and K. Huntley, Truro, N. S.

Miss Alice T. Randall, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Edna M. Nielsen, Denver, Colo.

Miss Charlotte W. Becker, Winnetka, Ill.

Mrs. Mary Patterson Winchell, Winnetka, Ill.

Miss MacWatters, Chicago, Ill.

Mary MacWatters, Key West, Fla.

A. D. Alken, St. Louis, Mo.

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## DENMARK AIDED BY CO-OPERATION IN ALL INDUSTRY

Community of Interests Makes for Prosperity of People as a Whole

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6. (Special Correspondence) — Co-operation plays a larger part in the national life of Denmark than possibly in that of any other country, and it helps to explain some of the outstanding characteristics of this small but vigorous people.

The first "People's High School" was founded by Bishop Grundtvig, the great Danish patriot and scholar, in 1844 in South Jutland. The Agricultural School is the branch of the "High School," and all students of the former are expected to study for at least one term, in the latter. The policy of the "People's High School" underlies the Agricultural College, for the teaching, though largely practical, is, like that of the High School, imbued with pure patriotism.

### Schools Foster Co-operation

As the "High School" aimed at being a "school for life" just a school where one learns to make a living, a school where grown men already engaged in their life work might receive instruction, so the agricultural schools' purpose was not to lead young folk to change their work, but to send them back to it with greater joy, greater love of country and with a higher and more ideal conception of work and life. The high schools, though not destined to attract all classes, appeal chiefly to the rural population. For farmer and peasant a simpler curriculum than the first ideal had to be followed.

Some of the schools and colleges are respectively for men and for women only; some are for both sexes. In 1891 a joint association was formed to promote their common interests. In 1920 there were about 800,000 in the high schools, of whom 55 per cent were boys and 45 per cent women. The men attend for five consecutive months, and the women for three months. The majority are between the ages of 18 and 25. About one-half come from the homes of farmers, one-sixth from those of laborers, and 3½ per cent from the artisan class. Only 5 per cent of the students are town dwellers. There are 31 agricultural schools in Denmark, including one school of fishery. All the schools are owned either by societies or private individuals.

### Practical Experiments

Generally speaking, in the agricultural schools, the men attend during the winter, the girls in summer. The winter is the longest and has little or no work can be done on the land. The animals then are all housed and require less attention. In Denmark all stock, including often sheep, are tethered in the pastures; these means considerable work but great economy of feed. Thus the young men are liberating in the winter, when they mostly go to school.

Some agricultural and dairy schools are supplemented by home farms, experimental plots and forestry stations. There is much practical training in the fields and in the laboratory. Some have a large dairy herd and a model co-operative dairy. Incidentally, only former pupils may apply for admission to the agricultural schools at these colleges. Community of interests is fostered, so far as possible, by residence in the schools and colleges. It is also encouraged by meetings in village halls, attendance at winter lectures by traveling lecturers, by debates and choral singing, by school magazines and by organized boarding houses, where country workers and town members can meet and hold debates.

### Many Small Holdings

Another factor in the success of Danish agricultural co-operation is the fact that Denmark is a country of small holdings. Following the enfranchisement of the peasants, who up to the year 1786 were practically serfs, and who up to comparatively modern times had to give so many days' work a year to the landlord, in return for a hotel and a bit of rough and often remote land, laws were passed giving a plot of land to each peasant to develop in his own way.

Since then, with consequent intensive culture, were given a great impetus when American-grown corn reached Europe in such large quantities that corn-growing in Denmark ceased to pay. The Danes then took up the production of butter and bacon, a procedure better suited to the natural condition of the country, and which led to the minute subdivision of the land into independent small holdings—the distinguishing feature of Danish agriculture.

### Farm Outlook Bright

To these small-holders co-operation is a vital necessity, both in the purchasing of farm implements, seeds and manures, and in the selling of their produce. Everything is bought and sold through mutual co-operative societies. Eggs, milk and pigs are collected; butter, cheese and bacon are produced. The butter and bacon are produced by co-operative creameries, and bacon by co-operative bacon-factories. Everything is tested and fines are imposed for imperfect products, so that the consumer is protected. Perfect grading is attained, and equal and continuous supplies are provided.

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## Women of Prague in National Costume for a Procession



A Gay Group Gathers About the Pedestal of the Statue of St. Venceslas, Forming a Bright Contrast to the Dull Bronze and Gray Stone

Photograph by W. H. Tolman

## State Management of Liquor Traffic Is Rejected in Britain

### House of Lords Refuses to Elevate the Trade to Such a Position—Temperance Societies Agree

LONDON, Aug. 8. (Special Correspondence)—As recently reported, a bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Oxford, the "Liquor (popular control) Bill," received less than a quarter of the votes cast. Inquiries among some of the leading temperance organizations elicited almost identical expressions against public ownership of the liquor trade.

Thus the executive committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, by a unanimous vote, stated:

To all such proposals, the alliance with the hearty support of temperance organizations generally, has been and is still opposed, because of the any elevation of that traffic to the status of a civil or national institution would be fraught with great public danger, and prove a powerful hindrance to the elevation of the standard of living.

The National Temperance Federation reaffirmed its long-continued opposition to all proposals for the public ownership and management of the traffic and has again declared that agreement to any such proposals in the Bishop's bill is impossible.

### Local Veto Supported

The National British Women's Temperance Association at its recent annual meeting declared that it welcomed the local veto feature of the Bishop of Oxford's bill, but regretted the introduction of the option for state ownership and management of the traffic, and urged members of Parliament to vote against any such option.

The National Brotherhood Federation in Annual Conference in June had before it a committee proposal to ask the Government to give facilities for the House of Commons to proceed with the bishop's bill and "star" it as a Government measure, but the proposal was opposed by the conference and by common consent it is duly withdrawn.

The Good Templar Grand Lodge of England in annual session at Easter unanimously resolved to urge the Bishop "to no longer persist in interjecting this most contentious idea of public ownership and management on which nothing approaching common agreement can ever be attained."

### Churches Concur

The Grand Lodge of Scotland at its recent assembly unanimously reaffirmed its opposition to the enactment of any provision for the option for Public Ownership and so-called "Disinterested Management" of the Liquor Traffic.

The recent Annual Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England welcomed the Bishop of Oxford as a distinguished visitor, but it rejected the proposal to ask the Temperance Council of Christian Churches to favor the option of public ownership and management of the traffic, which is proposed in the Bishop's Bill.

The Annual Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterian (Calvinistic) churches, representing more than 300,000 adherents, unanimously de-

clared against the proposals in the Bishop of Oxford's Bill, for the Re-organization, Public Ownership, and Management of the Liquor Traffic.

### Mr. Asquith Agrees

When, shortly before the war, Mr. Asquith received a joint delegation from the United Kingdom Alliance, the National Temperance Federation, and the National British Women's Temperance Association, the leading speaker, the Rev. Dr. John Clifford urged the extension of local option of the Scottish Temperance Act to the United Kingdom, and the avoidance of any provision for state ownership, or public management. Mr. Asquith in reply reiterated his belief in his bill of 1906 and the Scottish Act of 1913, and added that:

On every ground, social, economic, moral and political, I am opposed to state purchase, whether by the state as a whole or by smaller communities, and those who oppose such a proposal may rely on my uncompromising support!

### BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE EXPECTED TO IMPROVE SOON

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 7. (Special Correspondence)—The Premier of Queensland, Edward G. Theodore, arrived in Sydney. He was the guest of the state Parliament House yesterday, and in the afternoon he had an interview with the acting governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

Mr. Theodore predicted that the present difficult position of exchanges between London and Australia would improve shortly, although this was not the general opinion held in financial circles in London. He added:

You must take into consideration that one of the factors of the difficult position has been removed. This is the position accumulated by Bawra. The Bawra transactions have ceased, and consequently there should be an easing of the position. Of course, the borrowing of funds will ease our requirements enhanced the difficulty, but, on the other hand, the present adverse trade balance against Australia should ease the position.

The detailed figures of the acreage given over to the leading crops in the new Province, with the figures for 1923, are as follows: wheat, 1,459,408 acres;

1922, 2,915,915; oats, 1924, 1,953,337;

1923, 1,834,294; barley, 1924, 1,372,803;

1923, 1,156,212; flax, 1924, 323,813; 1923,

139,519; raffia, 1924, 263,417; 1923,

248,987; spring-rye, 1924, 27,156; 1923,

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Red and White in Hungary

Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary. By Oscar Jaszi. Translated from the German by E. W. Seton-Watson. London: P. S. King & Sons. 12s. 6d.

THE value of Dr. Oscar Jaszi's book is that it presents a clear and valuable view of the English civil war experiment which can be traced from its cause, through its government and beyond its fall. The author makes a remarkable story of this period in Hungarian history which picked up the reins of control from the impotent hands of Michael Karolyi on March 21, 1919, and dropped them hastily into those of Admiral Horthy and his associates a few months later.

"Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary" describes the last days of October, 1918, follows the molding of the Karolyi government, recites its difficulties and its capitulation to Bolshevism, draws the Bolshevik régime and marks its collapse before the so-called "White" counter-revolutionary forces, and, finally, follows this white period of Horthy and Etienne Bethlen down to September, 1923.

In the first of the sections, Dr. Jaszi is inclined to weaken the effect of his needless emphasis of the unblemished character of the Karolyi government, with which he himself was associated. And in the last part of the book, he practically destroys his arguments against what is still the present government of the country by his exposure of some of their questionable methods and acts. Dr. Jaszi was personally too close to Michael Karolyi and to the October revolution to do either the man or the moment unbiased justice, and the author, himself an exile in Vienna, has not the cool perspective to deal with the present situation which he would probably have ten years from today.

## Courage and Sincerity

No reader of the book can fail to admire the courage and sincerity of the writer and there are few for whom he will dispense with the thesis that the ideals by which the efforts of the Karolyi Government were dictated, were inherently laudable in every respect. Regard for nationalities, democratization of legislature and administration, popular liberties placed on a firm foundation, radical social reforms and restoration of production were sound planks in their platform. They failed because the mass of the people had been too easily swayed into the mire of ignorance and apathy and their education had failed them to appreciate such reforms. They failed because the groups that made the October revolution were unorganized and were not prepared to co-operate unflinchingly on important questions in the same way, for instance, as the "Petka" or coalition of five parties, has done in Czechoslovakia.

The situation existing in Hungary in October, 1918, is difficult for the average foreigner to appreciate. Confusion, corruption, greed, the hopelessness, disappointment, hatred, and suspicion were all there. The war

had drained the country of its best men and of its resources, and the war had been lost. In agony, the people, who had for so long submitted dumbly to be ruled over by soldiers. And then began that mass movement that, once it had begun to roll, gathered momentum. It paused for a brief moment over the obstruction of the same proposals of the revolutionaries, then rushed headlong, blindfold, into the waiting ravine of Bolshevism. What was left was caught up by the torrent of the counter-revolution and poured back over the land.

## Story of the Peasants

The story is the story of the peasants. The October revolution included too many industrial socialists and too many so-called "brain-workers" to be fully alive and sufficiently responsive to the needs of the land, and the land is Hungary. And the Bolsheviks made the same

mistake, not even carrying out the land reforms of Lenin: the Bolsheviks did not understand the peasant. The Horthy and Bethlen government have had at least the acumen to satisfy the most urgent demands of the peasants, and while the land reforms are niggardly and the position of the agriculturist is only a little better than before the war, at least, he is not with his subordinates.

The Hungarian peasant today is restricted by the terrorist system instituted by the Horthy government, but the peasant is too weary of revolutions and too unorganized to do anything else for the moment except to press his claims and hope in the future.

Dr. Jaszi's book was written before the reconstruction of Hungary was undertaken by the League of Nations. His conviction that the government of the land did not exclude the possibility of such a contingency, in spite of all his bitter criticism of the present government, it seems to be for the moment, at least, the one to which international support must be given in the best interests of Hungary itself.

## Books and Their Makers

THE Treaties of Peace of 1919-1923 have been issued in two volumes by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York. The first volume contains the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon; the second, the treaties of Neuilly and Sèvres, the treaties between the United States and Germany, Austria and Hungary, respectively, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Convention Respecting the Régime of the Straits, and other instruments signed at Lausanne. The maps were compiled for the edition by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Martin, geographer of the Institute of Politics. The volumes are attractively and conveniently printed and bound, and are indispensable to the student of international politics.

On Sept. 8 the Springfield Republican celebrated one hundredth anniversary of its founding. In honor of the occasion Richard Hooker, president of the Republican Company, has written "The Story of a Great Newspaper," which will shortly be published by Macmillan.

A new issue in E. P. Dutton & Co.'s "Broadway Translations" is a stately volume entitled "A Book of Characters," compiled and translated by Richard Aldington. It comprises several hundred extracts from works of many classical, medieval and later authors describing types. Position of honor is given to Theophrastus, the Greek, who described in his "Characters" many types of personality in Athens during the third century B.C. Then follow extracts from English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—Joseph Hall, Sir Thomas Overbury, Nicholas Breton, John Earle, Thomas Fuller and others, while the last hundred-odd pages are filled with character vignettes from French authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Jean de la Bruyère, Vauvenargues, Cyrano de Bergerac, Abbé Goussault, and others.

Frances M. Sim, author of two recent books on Robert Browning, is now writing a third, and who better to Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, having been knighted in the King's birthday honors. Lady Sim in "Robert Browning: The Man and the Poet" and "Robert Browning: Poet and Philosopher" elucidates the riches of the poet's genius.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this fall "The Red Riders," the last novel of Thomas Nelson Page. It deals with the last months of the Civil War and the first years of reconstruction.

The Century Company will publish Aug. 29, "Centerville, U. S. A." by Charles Merz, a journalist of the wandering variety who has been reporter overseas and staff correspondent at Washington and abroad. His first book, nevertheless, is essentially American. Its publishers say that "Centerville, U. S. A." is just because there are more Centervilles listed in the United States census than towns of any other name, and Mr. Merz's Centerville is a type of small-town United States.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Hour With Benvenuto

WHETHER or not one subscribes to the dictum of John Ruskin that only a good man can produce truly good work, the Renaissance is full of its moral-intellectual problems of men who appear to have been morally callous, insensitive, and yet at the same time endowed with intellectual acuteness and exquisite aesthetic taste. It is true that we are often judging them at their own valuation, in a time when standards were widely different from those that hold today, when evidently it was the fashion to boast most of the very acts which, according to us, seem least commendable. Particularly is this true in the case of Benvenuto Cellini. His qualities of physical power and his blazoned to the sky; it is only by reading between the lines that one comes to understand fully the zeal, the enthusiasm, the whole-hearted devotion to art which make him such a sturdy figure in an age of intellectual giants.

Apparently one has to make allowance, as well, for the autobiographic form. Montaigne, Pepys, Rousseau also rejoiced in confessing their faults with a frankness that comes too near to compunction. It was evidently one of the conventions of the autobiography, even of the personal essay.

Fortunately we are not called upon today to balance the sheet of Benvenuto's moral and intellectual limitations and assets, and we have the opportunity to enjoy to the full his vivid, emphatic personality. The impression left by his superabundant vitality and vigor may well outlive many others.

As to the writing of an autobiography, the author states his opinion frankly: "All men of whatsoever quality they be, who are not of the race of gods, or which may properly resemble excellence, ought, if they are persons of truth and honesty, to describe life with their own hand; but they ought not to attempt so fine an enterprise until they have passed the age of forty."

Benvenuto himself has attempted it at the ripe age of fifty-eight, when he is still as advanced in years as in his artistic career, and has laid some honorable foundations for my family, than if I had been born of great lineage and had stained or overclouded that by any base qualities."

He recounts his early life, his father's ambitions to make a musician of him, his slavery to the flute, until, after his apprenticeship to a goldsmith, he hears his teacher tell him: "Your Benvenuto will get much more honour and profit if he devotes himself to the goldsmith's trade than to piping."

But the father is unconvinced: it is one of the illustrations of the con-

stantly recurring tragedy of the parent who tries mistakenly to mold the life of the child. Fortunately for the world, Benvenuto's case was not a tragedy; he was a born fighter, and in the face of much discouragement he persisted in his real work.

♦ ♦ ♦

The propensity for fighting, alas, was not restricted to his work. Benvenuto was impetuous, hot-headed, always glad to pick a quarrel, constantly in difficulty with his patrons. He might have been a protégé of Shakespeare's Mercutio (though the nice, humorously addressed to the stolid Benvenuto).

"Thou wilt quarrel with a man that hath a hair more, or a hair less in his beard than thou hast. Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou has hazel eyes."

But he had the gift of winning devoted friends and grappling them to him with hoops of steel. He won the admiration and respect of Michelangelo.

Now is my soul like a wind-stricken sea bird.

Troubling the deep with her cries!

Marguerite Wilkinson, in "The Great Dream."

## Heather

All my life long I had longed to see  
heather in the sun.

Now here is heather like a wide  
purple ocean.

Rolling its tides toward me,

Dark, dipping waves of it, deeper  
than amethyst.

When the gold day was begun—  
Long, curving swells of it, dusky  
and lovely.

Here on the downs in the sun;

Or in a gray mist, sombre and won-  
derful.

Like a great twilight outspread  
Far over earth that would meet with  
the heavens

Purple and wild overhead.

Now I am shaken by great storms of  
beauty.

Wetting my eyelids with joy of my  
now is my soul like a wind-stricken  
sea bird.

Troubling the deep with her cries!

Marguerite Wilkinson, in "The Great Dream."

## Pliny's Holiday

Then I go for a walk and afterward  
read aloud with expression a Greek  
or Latin speech, to improve, not my  
voice, but my digestion. Then I go  
for another walk, do my exercises,  
and have a bath. At supper, if only  
my wife and a few friends are there,  
I find that, when I am left to myself,  
the darkness and silence help  
me to concentrate my mind and  
prevent my eyes distracting my  
thoughts. If I have any literary  
work on hand, I think it over in  
detail, correcting it as I go along,  
do the best I can according to the  
difficulty of the subject. Then I go  
to my secretary, open the shutters, and  
dictate what I have composed. Then  
he goes away and after a time comes  
back for more work.

After he has gone away again,  
about ten or eleven o'clock (I do not  
keep to a fixed time), I go out on  
the terrace or, if the weather is  
not good enough for that, into the  
covered portico and continue my  
work. Then I go for a drive and  
still go on composing, just as I do  
when walking or lying down. The  
change refreshes my mind. When  
I come back I take a short nap;

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back for more work.

After he has gone away again,  
about ten or eleven o'clock (I do not  
keep to a fixed time), I go out on  
the terrace or, if the weather is  
not good enough for that, into the  
covered portico and continue my  
work. Then I go for a drive and  
still go on composing, just as I do  
when walking or lying down. The  
change refreshes my mind. When  
I come back I take a short nap;

then I go for a walk and afterward  
read aloud with expression a Greek  
or Latin speech, to improve, not my  
voice, but my digestion. Then I go  
for another walk, do my exercises,  
and have a bath. At supper, if only  
my wife and a few friends are there,  
I find that, when I am left to myself,  
the darkness and silence help  
me to concentrate my mind and  
prevent my eyes distracting my  
thoughts. If I have any literary  
work on hand, I think it over in  
detail, correcting it as I go along,  
do the best I can according to the  
difficulty of the subject. Then I go  
to my secretary, open the shutters, and  
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I come back I take a short nap;

then I go for a walk









## IOWA HOLDING ITS STATE FAIR

Seventieth Annual Exhibition Resembles Open-Air University

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20 (Special) — The Iowa State Fair and Exposition, holding its seventieth annual exhibition here from Aug. 20 to 29, in view of development and accomplishment, is regarded generally throughout the State as an institution. It has assumed leadership among such organizations in the United States as a great open air university, affording 400,000 citizens instruction, information and demonstration in agriculture, horticultural development, dairying, marketing and many phases of the economic life of the State.

Exhibits of public school work and displays from various state institutions, conferences and discussions touching college activities, lectures on farm economy, and demonstrations conducted by experts touching many avenues of endeavor are on the program.

### Department Exhibit

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has contributed an extensive display in which the results of inquiry and research will be explained by experts. Iowa's Agricultural College at Ames offers a fine display, accompanied by lectures and demonstrators.

Horticulturists will receive a demonstration in orcharding. The growing of apples will include an exhibit beginning with the budding of the first seedling, tracing each step through pruning, spraying, and picking until the finished product passes out through sorting machines into barrels ready for shipment. This is the first time such an exhibit has been undertaken in the west, it is announced. It will occupy one of the largest sections of Agricultural Hall.

### Household Economy Lectures

In the Women's Building there will be lectures and demonstrations. The art of cooking will be shown by experts from the domestic science department at Ames. Food values will be discussed and household economy will be stressed.

There is an unusually elaborate display of gladioli. The contest is open to growers in all of the states, and hundreds of thousands of these flowers will be on display. One 40-acre gladiolus farm near Des Moines will have 125 different varieties on exhibition. Florists from far and near are joining in making this an object lesson in gladiolus culture. Other varieties of flowers are being shown, and the large premiums offered have stimulated the keenest interest.

**Boys' and Girls' Activities**

An outstanding success of recent years is the work done by boys' and girls' clubs. This takes in the whole range of farm activities, from cattle raising to canning fruits and vegetables.

This fair is recognized as affording an exceptional live-stock show. Some 7500 head of pure bred animals are entered. The parade of prize winners, extending nearly a mile in length, will comprise animals whose aggregate value will reach \$2,000,000. It required 500 cars to transport the exhibits.

The 200-acre tract comprising the fair grounds will be for 10 days a panorama of the agricultural supremacy of the Hawkeye State.

### HOLLAND EMIGRANTS ASSISTED IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence) — Under a plan initiated by certain municipalities of Holland, recipients of the dole are given assistance in emigrating to Canada and obtaining work on farms, according to Mrs. D. Veenstra, manager of the Pan-American Emigration Bureau, The Hague.

Mrs. Veenstra stopped in Winnipeg on the purpose of ascertaining how these Hollanders, who had been enabled to come to Canada under this plan, were faring. In the east, she said, she had found them very happy and contented, and provided the same conditions exist in the west, she felt it would mean that many more Dutch settlers would come to Canada. Holland was suffering from unemployment due to overpopulation, she said, and that is the only reason why emigration was emigration, but the organization she represented did not send over settlers indiscriminately, but chose them carefully and furthermore saw to it that each emigrant was located on a farm and not sent to the cities.

### CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS INCREASE

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence) — During the 11 months ending last July, Canada's wheat exports were greater than for any previous period of similar length, according to figures issued by the Dominion Geodetic Survey. Total wheat exports of 1,418,000 bushels was exported during these 11 months, and this is about 63,000,000 bushels more than this corresponding 11 months last year.

Flour exports in July totaled 612,960 bushels, and 1,000,000 bushels in July, 1923. Barley shipments in July this year amounted to 1,493,978 bushels; last July, 1,277,079 bushels. Oats, July, 8,001,551 bushels; July, 1923, 2,705,161, a very considerable increase.

### RESTAURANTS

**CHICAGO**  
KENWOOD TEA ROOM  
6220 Kenwood Avenue  
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Dinner 7 to 9-40c.  
Special: Noon Luncheon—11 to 2-40c.  
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**PARKER'S CAFE**  
Hyde Park Blvd. at Lake Park Ave.  
Delightful Luncheons and Dinners

**Laura Jacobsen Cafe**  
THE VERSAILLES  
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Telephone Fairview 0908

**The HOPPER Confections**  
4626 Sheridan Road  
CHICAGO  
Our Specialties—Home-Made Candies  
and Ice-Creams

## Pageant at Wembley—Art Theaters

### British Empire Pageant

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 5  
D E S PITE postponements and disappointments caused mainly by the weather, the great Pageant of Empire at Wembley is at last under way, and even damping climatic conditions could do little to dilute an effect which was, on the whole, magnificent and inspiring.

The pageant, which is under the direction of that past master of pageantry, Mr. Frank Lascelles, employs 10,000 persons, as well as trained animals of all kinds, from elephants to performing monkeys, which is divided into three parts, each comprising half a dozen or more historical scenes, and each an evening's entertainment in itself; so that it requires three visits to the stadium to see the complete pageant.

Part I, "Westward Ho," commences with the dispatch by King Henry VII of Sebastian Cabot on that voyage which ended in the discovery of Newfoundland; and ends with an historical pageant of Canada.

Part II, "Southward Ho," begins with the scene—perhaps the finest in all the pageant—where Queen Elizabeth returns thanks in St. Paul's Cathedral for the victory over the Armada. The action then winds its way eastward via the Cape and South Africa, and closes with a gorgeous oriental pageant of India under the Moguls, where the Emperor Jehangir receives in audience Sir Thomas Roe, one of the pioneers of the old East India Company.

Part III, "Southward Ho," if perhaps the least picturesque and pageantlike, is by no means the least momentous period of the pageant, for it comprises the discovery and colonization of New Zealand and Australia and culminates with a grand procession of the heroes of the Empire and a reproduction of the obsequies of Lord Nelson.

Where history has to be depicted and adhered to it is necessary to present certain scenes which are not always beautiful, but in this, at the whole, the producer has had splendid material to work upon and has made a fine selection. Scenes showing the gradual development of colonial and mining life in the colonies do not altogether lend themselves to pageantry; but a dramatic and impressive exception was the really fine scene in South Africa representing the first meeting of the early British traders with that great King of the Zulus, Tchaka.

We see the two Englishmen, Farwell and Fyn, walking unarmed through a great circle of Zulu warriors armed to the teeth, with accompaniments of barbaric splendor and, in the mass, terrifying. The two Englishmen advance to where the great King is hidden amongst his troops not knowing what is to be the autocrat's will, annihilation or welcome! Perhaps the most moving scene is that in which the Englishmen, having couched themselves in a sign of fear, and had they shown a sign of fear as they marched through those threatening ranks things might have turned out differently; but they marched on without a tremor, and as they neared the King's company, with a shout the serried battalions of warriors dispersed and the King himself advanced with outstretched hands toward the strangers to whom he gave presents and concessions.

**Boys' and Girls' Activities**

An outstanding success of recent years is the work done by boys' and girls' clubs. This takes in the whole range of farm activities, from cattle raising to canning fruits and vegetables.

This fair is recognized as affording an exceptional live-stock show. Some 7500 head of pure bred animals are entered. The parade of prize winners, extending nearly a mile in length, will comprise animals whose aggregate value will reach \$2,000,000. It required 500 cars to transport the exhibits.

### Maori Episode

A later scene showing another aspect of Empire, that which takes place at the cannon's mouth, was not nearly so impressive. It was a scene during the Maori War in New Zealand. The Maori was a magnificent savage and a brave, clean fighter, but what chance had he with his primitive weapons against those of a trained disciplinary force; nor was he able, in a pageant, to depict the other qualities of cunning and courage which made him so formidable an opponent. The result was that this scene, except for a splendid war-dance, fell rather flat.

The truth of the matter is that a battle is an illusion which, unfortunately, cannot be convincingly reproduced on any mimic stage; and it is wise not to attempt it; but a scene of pageantry is not ready repetition, and here was no significant exception to the rule.

The Maori episode was the visit of Queen Elizabeth to St. Paul's Cathedral. We are shown the gradual gathering of an enormous crowd, dressed in the picturesque garb of the time, all in holiday mood, and in sightseeing collect, and in the streets below.

### RESTAURANTS

#### RESTAURANTS

#### NEW YORK

#### THE BARRY

8 East 42nd Street at 5th Avenue  
FOOD THAT IS GOOD

Luncheon 11 to 3. Special Dinner 5 to 9 p. m. \$1  
W. P. BARRY

**IDEAL SPAGHETTI HOUSE**

Meat, Fish, Salads—Managers—

66 W. 39th St. Telephone BRY 3887

KNOWN FROM COAST TO COAST

**Emma Bruns**

Candy Favors

Making Better Candy Every Year.

Attractive Packaging \$10.00

Butter Scotch Caramels, Glace Fruits, \$1.50.

\$2.00 in Assorted Salads, Nuts, \$3.00 lb.

Mail-order service with confidence of personal attention

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RESTAURANTS

#### CHICAGO

#### TO ENJOY A GOOD MEAL COME TO STEWART'S CAFETERIA

2638 N. Clark St., Chicago

**Boulevard Cafe**

3947 Drexel Boulevard

Business Luncheon 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. 50c

Dinner 3 to 8 P. M. 85c

Sunday Dinner 12 to 8 P. M. \$1.00

We cater to parties.

Oakland 3287.

We serve table de hote luncheon and dinner. Steaks and Chops

**The HOPPER Confections**

4626 SHERIDAN ROAD

CHICAGO

Our Specialties—Home-Made Candies and Ice-Creams

Phone Superior 7079

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#### CHICAGO

#### COPPER KETTLE

BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER

71 E. Van Buren St. — CHICAGO

"Good Place to Eat"

**JACK GALL'S**

PURELY AMERICAN

My Motto is Quality and Cleanliness

3205 No. Clark St. at Belmont Ave. Wellington 6214

We cater to parties.

Oakland 3287.

We serve table de hote luncheon and dinner. Steaks and Chops

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#### DINE AND DANCE

at

**YOENG'S**

American and Chinese

RESTAURANT

6 to 8 and 9 to 11:30 P. M.

No Cover Charge.

DELICIOUS FOOD and

EXCELLENT SERVICE

Refined Music—Restful Atmosphere

Lunches—Special 40c to 95c

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Nothing Can Stop It Now!

The crowds are flocking and everybody's talking about one of the most remarkable pictures that ever came to Boston.

**"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"**

TREMONT TEMPLE

Twice Daily, 2:20 and 8:20

A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE

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**LIBERTY**

THEA. 42 St. W. of B'way

NEW YORK CITY—TWO DAILY

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## France Prepares Program For Algerian Development

Expenditure of 430,125,000 Francs During Next Five Years Is Proposed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A large program has been officially prepared for the development of Algeria. It is to be executed during the next five years, and will require the expenditure of 430,125,000 francs. It may be divided into three parts: irrigation, colonization, and education.

With regard to irrigation, it should be observed that it must necessarily take the first place in any program of large-scale exploitation of Algeria. The country is almost exclusively agricultural, and the climate often renders the efforts of the cultivators abortive. The effects of long rainless periods have, in recent years, been too frequently felt.

### World Conserves Water

Any system which will permit the conservation of water and its proper distribution will tend to stabilize and assure the continuity of production. No less a sum than \$2,000,000 francs is to be devoted to this purpose. Next year \$6,000,000 francs are to be allotted to this end, and each of the following four years 18,500,000 francs are to be provided.

On the successful carrying out of this program the future of Algeria may depend and it is not surprising that so much attention is attached to the hydraulic equipment of the country. The organization on a large scale of the production of the cotton plant and the agricultural improvement of the Chelif Plain are among the essential factors of the economic prosperity of Algeria and of the financial recovery of the metropolitan country.

More than ever, the Governor of Algeria, has been described as the Governor of the Water Supply and the title will not be unmerited if he succeeds in having the plans now drawn up fulfilled. The greatest interest is now being taken in the new push of Algeria and it would be difficult to exaggerate the growth of the colonizing interest now to be noted in France, which has not hitherto been remarkable in this respect.

### Algeria Gratiified

In Algeria the news has been received with pleasure and is taken as a fresh proof of the attachment of the country to the great colony of Northern Africa. M. Steeg proved to the French authorities that the re-establishment of France would be forwarded by the co-operation of the metropolitan and colonial energies. The deficit of the French budget can only be made up if the deficit in national production is also made up. Hence the desire to produce more in the colonies in order to enable

the colonies to be rewarded.

## Paris Plans Branch Society of Intellectual Co-operation

French Government's Proposal Warmly Received by League, Sponsor of the Project

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Aug. 8—No more interesting movement has been started in Europe than that represented by the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation established by the League of Nations. A new step has now been taken—France offers to start at Paris an organization which will be known as "L'Institut International de Co-operation Intellectuelle."

The proposition of the French Government has been warmly received. In its last session the commission asked the help of all the nations. The proposal in a letter addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction in France, M. François Albert, declared that, in so far as France was concerned, it offered any assistance which lay in its power to give. The document recalled with what sympathy the work of the commission had been followed in France; it insisted that a large collaboration, organized between the nations for the progress of knowledge and of intelligence, necessarily implied a rapprochement of the elite of all countries, which was the first condition of peace between the various members of the human family.

### Considered Two Years

During the past two years many suggestions have been made, but, continued the French Minister, the commission had considered itself at a loss because it had not, of its disposition, the means of pursuing an inquiry into any particular project, or of realizing that project. It was in the position of an inventor who might have elaborated the plan of an admirable machine but who had neither money nor the necessary installations to put his invention into practice.

### Action in Near Future

Professor Bergson having read this letter, all the members of the commission in turn declared that they accepted the offer with gratitude. It was an offer that should be followed by those of other countries who could inaugurate similar organizations to forward the work of the commission. The future institute which will be regarded as an auxiliary organ of the commission, must be rigorously international in scope; nor is there any question of removing the permanent seat of the commission from Geneva to Paris.

### Canada to Build Roads

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Brandon district, embracing 12 municipalities between the city of Brandon and the western part of the province, will spend more than \$100,000,000 in good roads work. The world will include graveling of existing roads and the erection of several new bridges.

## Classified Advertisements

### OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office, first floor, well furnished, separate exit; Little Ridge, C-142. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### OFFICES WANTED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Small office wanted, phone service, in exchange for advertising services. GORDON ROBERT, 727 American, Long Beach, Calif. Phone L. B. 62648.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Kitchenerette suites, 1-2-3 rooms, service, bath, and convenience. MRS. E. S. GALLAGHER, 88 Marlboro St., Boston.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE JOY HOUSE  
A real old-fashioned home for six little girls under 10 years, experiencing care and special training; Christian Scientists, pref., 3 openings after Sept. 1. THE JOY HOUSE, Princeton Heights, Alfred, N. Y.

### COUNTRY AND SUMMER BOARD

THE VERNON COURT HOTEL, 420 Centre St., Newton, Mass.—Family hotel in residential section near Boston; 20-minute trolley ride from shopping district.

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PEASANT ST., ARLINGTON  
AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a modern house in a well established residential section. House has 8 good size rooms; modern in every respect; open fireplace in large home-like living room; large sunroom; central heating; refrigerator; \$265 a month. Copley 1464-W. References.

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State Street, Boston

### CANADIAN PROPERTY

FOR SALE—The Willow, Gore's Landing, Ontario (14 miles from Cobourg, 80 miles from Toronto) is a large, comfortable home, nearly 600 ft. frontage on Rice Lake, about 2 acres; two-story, spring house has 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. 6 in. high; garage, pump house and boat house; good fishing. Price \$13,000. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State Street, Boston

SIEBERT & WOOD, INC.  
Real Estate and Insurance  
21st Street and Jamaica Ave., QUEENS, N. Y.  
Phone: RYAN 6-2500

LYNDHORST, conqueror's ideal homes; 15 Lancaster St., Univ. 961-R.

CHICAGO, 916 Harrison St., Suite 4—Desirable room, 2nd floor, with fruit trees, located in Westhampton near the Country Club of Virginia; 15 minutes' drive from Riverdale. Price \$1,000. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA  
FOR SALE—Twelve-room house, 4 baths, 2 stories, 2000 sq. ft., frontage on Rice Lake, about 2 acres; two-story, spring house has 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. 6 in. high; garage, pump house and boat house; good fishing. Price \$13,000. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State Street, Boston

MRS. M. F. LLOYD, P. O. Box 132, Richmond, Va.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY—Dining room and bedroom in mahogany and willow; next to bath; cont. water; fireplace; lighted alcove; refrigerator; \$265 a month. Copley 1464-W. References.

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State Street, Boston

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GEO. D. KERNS  
Brick, Tile and Cement Contractor  
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**Guyer Sisters**  
BOYD CLEANING COMPANY  
Carpet Cleaners  
RUGS MADE FROM OLD CARPETS  
Goods called for and delivered in both cities.  
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ENGRAVED  
WEDDING INVITATIONS  
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Correct in every detail.  
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SOLD BY ALL TOPEKA GROCERS  
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A Bank of Strength and Character  
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Ready with the new Fall goods!  
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TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.  
Phone 8551 Second and Quincy

NITSCH CLEANING CO.  
Specialist on  
Ladies' Fine Garments  
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AND CAFETERIA  
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118 W. Eighth St. Phone 6314  
Electric Construction and Repairs

EVAN FRIEBLE Prop.  
The Topeka Engineering Corporation  
PLUMBING HEATING  
122 East 5th Street Phone 3905

TOPEKA SPICE MILLS  
Spices of All Kinds

109 East 8th Street Phone 5071

ALBERT SILK COAL CO.  
RELIABLE  
Phone 2297 605 East Fourth St. TOPEKA

**Wichita**  
The Best Place to Shop After All!

**The Boston Store**  
The Cohn-Hinkel Dry Goods Company  
Fall Millinery is here

Bryan Transfer & Storage Co.  
Our Service is the Best!  
We move, store, pack and ship household goods  
We make up pool cars to all principal cities  
in the U. S. A. Phone Market 111.

**The Geo. Innes Co.**  
In the Heart of Wichita  
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NON PAREIL  
857 First National Bank Bldg.  
Invites you for your  
Manicures, Shampoo and Marvels

UNION NATIONAL BANK  
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The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN WICHITA, KANSAS,  
on the following news stands: First Harvey  
News Stand; Union B. & R. Standard News  
Stand; L. G. Reid, Prop.; Wichita Thea-  
tre; C. L. Landquist, Prop.; A. C. Lundquist, Prop.

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## Duluth

**THE GLASS BLOCK**  
"Duluth's Greatest Department Store"  
The Shopping Center of Duluth

**Oriental Shop**  
The House of Authentic Silks  
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**RILEY'S GARAGE**  
201-7 East First Street.

We specialize in washing and storage  
24 HOURS SERVICE

**LEW HELPERIN**  
Tailor for Men  
Makes fine clothes at popular prices.  
416 West Superior Street, Duluth

## MINNESOTA

## Duluth

## (Continued)

## Warde

## MILLINERY

Dresses and French Novelties  
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Students Appreciate the

"W H E A R Y"

"America's Finest Wardrobe Trunks"

Unexcelled Values

Everything in Trunks and Luggage

for the traveler

DULUTH TRUNK CO.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
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## EDITORIALS

The representatives of The Christian Science Monitor in all sections of Europe report that the effect of final agreement upon the Dawes plan is universally encouraging. There is political criticism in France among leaders opposed to the Administration of Herriot, but notwithstanding this the acceptance of the plan seems to be assured; while in French industrial and financial circles it is hailed as giving promise of stability and new prosperity. In Berlin, Chancellor Marx and his companions returning from London were greeted by enthusiastic throngs whose cheers indicated approval of the conclusion they had reached. Business circles there, according to the Monitor's correspondent, "welcome the approaching end of the long and depressing economic uncertainty and suspense, and confidently believe Germany is now enabled gradually to recuperate." From the Monitor's London bureau comes the report: "Gradual improvement in business conditions on the whole is seen in the city, as the result of the signing of the London agreement."

Two of the German towns held by the French have already been evacuated, and the acceptance by France of the Dawes agreement gives assurance that evacuation of the Ruhr district will be progressive until it shall be completed within a year's time. All Europe outside of the three countries immediately concerned hails the conclusion reached as giving assurance of a period of quietude which will permit the restoration of normal conditions in finance and trade, and which, if the terms of the agreement shall be loyally adhered to, may be expected to be the forerunner of complete restoration of normal conditions on the continent.

The United States of America cannot fail to profit by this condition. Self-contained as the great American Nation is, and able as it may be to exist and to prosper without markets other than those provided by its own steadily growing population, it is nevertheless the fact that both the farming and the industrial interests there have suffered by the disintegration of Europe, and will profit by the restoration of European nations to their normal state of prosperity.

To ignore the desirability of foreign markets is folly. Those American economists and business philosophers who declare their internal commerce of vastly more importance than foreign trade would be right if they stopped at that point. But there has been too much of a tendency to deny any importance whatsoever to foreign outlets for American products, whether agricultural or industrial. American export trade has been impaired by unwise legislation, and by the building of governmental policies upon the theory that a nation can continue to sell abroad to its fullest capacity while refusing to buy from foreign nations except in quantities rigidly limited. It is probably true, too, as many economists assert, that the buying capacity of foreign nations will be still further limited by the existence of the great burden of debts to the United States which they must pay in goods and the payment of which will be only indefinitely postponed if they become large purchasers of American products.

Thanks to the efforts of the Dawes commission, which may be called unofficial, but the credit of which none the less redounds to the Coolidge Administration, so much of this problem of foreign markets as is affected by economic conditions abroad is in a fair way of settlement. We do not think that any fair-minded American should fail to ascribe to the President under whose Administration the Dawes commission performed its functions, nor to the Illinois financier now the Republican candidate for Vice-President, much credit for the outcome of these negotiations. If they profit thereby politically, they are entitled to the profit, and we are inclined to believe that what General Dawes may say in his speeches will be of much less importance in its effect upon the public mind than will be the more eloquent testimony to his capacity presented by European conditions as they work out under the operation of the Dawes plan.

The fall of the Dictatorship in Spain, is forecast in the latest cable dispatches from Paris. The new crisis has an old cause: Spanish failure in Morocco; and until some solution of that difficulty is found, any governmental head—whether or not it wears the crown—is

likely to rest uneasy. Recent encouraging reports from Madrid had indicated the probable adoption by Spain of a policy of "peaceful penetration" in Morocco, supplanting the attempted military domination which has proved so costly since 1921. Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Dictator, after an inspection of the Spanish line in northern Africa, announced his determination to carry out the program outlined by him in his speech in Andalusia in June.

Briefly, the plan is to abandon all outposts in the interior of Morocco, and concentrate the Spanish forces at a few strong bases on the coast, with Melilla as the center of the eastern zone, and Ceuta of the western. Such strongholds could be easily reached and supplied from Spain by sea, and would offer small allurement for attacks from the lightly armed hill tribes. Heretofore Spain has attempted to spread the carpet of her rule over the whole of Morocco, unrolling it from the coast and weighting the corners and edges with small garrisons in the hills. Persistently, however, the corners have rolled back, and it has required column after column of troops to restore the weight of military authority. The hilly and desert nature of the region made communication with the outposts tedious and hazardous, at the same time affording every advantage for the guerrilla warfare of Abd-el-Krim and his tribesmen.

The Dictator's proposal will mean a complete reversal of the traditional Spanish attitude toward the Moors. Even before Ferdinand and Isabella brought together Castile and Aragon for the siege of Granada and the effort to eject the Moor from the Iberian peninsula, "holy wars" against "los moros infieles" had been the chief unifying influence among the dissimilar provinces which comprise modern Spain. But in recent years Spanish conquest in Morocco has threatened to disrupt rather than unite the country. Catalonia, the home of General de Rivera, and the chief industrial section of Spain, long politically and culturally disaffected, has come to the point of rebellion over the drain of men and money to north Africa. Impartial observers have agreed that a radical change of policy is imperative. Government finances have become chaotic, a consistently sturdy growth of the deficit being about the most constant factor. In the newly published budget the shortage for next year is estimated at 300,000,000 pesetas (approximately \$40,000,000). Apparently Spain is faced—whatever may be her Government—with the old, familiar compromise between pocketbook and pride.

Yet, however severe the blow to Spanish pride entailed in an abandonment of the role of military conqueror, enlightened opinion throughout the world will welcome some such change, for the new military policy here outlined is merely the negative side of a complementary, constructive policy which is arousing much enthusiasm among liberal circles in Spain. This proposal is to radiate Spanish influence from the military bases—peaceful influence. While as yet not clearly defined, the new regime would include a study of the needs of the native Moors and an endeavor to supply them, especially by the introduction of modern industrial and agricultural methods. Spain would refrain from any compulsion touching native customs, religion, or politics, but would offer, through commercial and educational channels, the benefits of a more modern civilization. That civilization has failed to compel acceptance of its blessings by war; now it would try to prove their worth by the arts of peace.

While to those who know anything of the ancient antipathy between Moor and Spaniard such a program may seem one of extreme optimism, there can be few who would not rejoice to see it given a trial as an effort to solve, by more enlightened and more Christian methods, a problem which the policy of force has made only more knotty.

The fundamental difficulty which has underlain the Irish problem from the beginning is the fact that while the majority of the Irish people differ from the people of Great Britain in nationality, in religion, and in civilization, the two islands in which they live are close together that complete separation is

practically impossible. Moreover, separation is forbidden by another fact. One quarter of the population of Ireland itself, that million which lives in the northern part of Ulster, is British in nationality, Protestant in religion, and Anglo-Saxon in civilization, and refuses to become part of the Celtic, Roman Catholic Ireland to the south with the same tenacious determination that Gaelic Ireland refuses to become part of the United Kingdom.

In the past every kind of solution has been attempted—conquest, the plantation of settlers, Pitt's legislative union. They all failed. In 1886 Gladstone attempted home rule, whereby Ireland was to acquire the status and powers of an American state within the United Kingdom. The plan broke down against the opposition of Ulster, backed by the Unionist Party and the House of Lords. Home rule was proposed again in 1893 and in 1912. Both times again it failed, on the second occasion the war in Europe coming just in time to stop an incipient rebellion against home rule on the part of Ulster. Attempts were made during the war to settle the problem by agreement. They all failed, including the Irish Convention.

In 1920 Mr. Lloyd George made a fresh effort. He saw that any attempt to coerce Nationalist Ireland and Ulster to unite in a single Parliament was just as certain to fail as the attempt to unite England and Ireland in a single Parliament. So he proposed to solve the difficulty by giving home rule both to Ireland and to the six northern counties of Ulster, leaving time to find the means of bridging the difficulties between the two. Ulster accepted this solution on the understanding that it would hear no more of union with the South. The rest of Ireland, now under the influence of Sinn Fein, refused it. Sinn Fein was out for nothing less than a completely independent Irish republic, including Ulster. Then the era of violence began. Sinn Fein set to work systematically to make British government impossible in Ireland, and when a hundred policemen had been killed, the British counter-terror of the Black and Tans was set in force.

Neither side was able to win out along lines of violence, and the Anglo-Irish Treaty was the result. Ireland obtained the status of a dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Ulster was given the right of remaining part of the United Kingdom under the Act of 1920. That option, in due time, she exercised. But part of the settlement was that a boundary commission consisting of one British, one Irish, and one Ulster nominee should be set up to determine the boundary between the six counties of Ulster and the rest of Ireland, on the basis of the wishes of the population, subject to economic and geographical considerations. It is precisely this clause which now threatens to put the whole settlement in the melting pot.

Ulster has decided not to appoint its nominee, on the ground that it refused to be a party to the negotiations with Sinn Fein. This, according to a decision of the Privy Council, the British supreme court, makes it impossible for the commission to get to work without an amending act authorizing the British Government to appoint the Ulster member. The Labor and Liberal parties are now pledged to pass

such an act. Its passage, however, is vehemently resisted by the Conservative Party and by the Ulstermen, on the ground that it is detrimental to Ulster, unless the act also defines that the instruction to the commission is to rectify anomalies in the boundary, but not to make any fundamental change in the six-county area.

This, indeed, is the point of substance in the whole controversy. The British ministers, in recommending the treaty to Parliament in 1922, made it clear that in their view the task of the boundary commission was merely to readjust the boundary. The Irish Free State, on the other hand, is persuaded that the boundary commission ought to attribute to it at least the two counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone and the city of Londonderry, which would probably make it impossible for Ulster to continue to exist as a separate government, and which its people would probably resist by force of arms.

There is the issue. There is far more at stake than the mere redrawing of a boundary line. The real question is whether the fires of religious and racial animosity which have ruined Anglo-Irish relations for centuries are to be let loose once more. The extremists on both sides want to use this new difficulty as the excuse for tearing up the settlement and indulging again in their irreconcilable hatreds. The moderates want to find an agreed solution because they see that patient agreement is the only road to the gradual elimination of the age-long feud in England, Ireland, and Ulster. Parliament is being summoned on Sept. 30, especially to deal with the problem. The best hope of solution would seem to be a settlement by consent.

Especially in the agricultural and dairying sections of the United States, the annual county or district fair has become an established institution. From season to season, in the households and in the fields and barns, preparations are made for the scheduled competitive events in which the farmers' wives, the farmers' children, and the farmers themselves, engage in good-natured rivalry in establishing pre-eminence in their several undertakings. Already the programs for the autumn's events are being sent broadcast, and with the promise of an abundance of those products of the land which comprise the major portion of the displays offered, interest is keen, even in homes far removed from the county seat or the state, wherever it is, that has been fixed upon for the exhibition.

There is a comradeship among the people of the farming country and among those of the broader areas once devoted to use of unrestrained herds of roving cattle in the western states of the American Union, which grows stronger with the passing years, despite the changing characteristics of neighborhoods. The influx of what has come to be a dominating foreign-born element in some localities has emphasized, rather than decreased, this community interest. And despite the more ready means of communication and travel, the imaginary line dividing the city from the country remains as clearly defined as ever.

So it comes about that while the custom is to hold the annual agricultural fairs and live-stock exhibits in the city, these events are primarily of and for the people of the country. Otherwise they could not be made as representative of the industries of a section as they are. Neither would there be displayed the keen, good-natured competition that marks these events.

These fairs, in the years in which political campaigns are waged, afford a great open forum for the discussion of the issues which interest the farmer folk. The astute campaigner is never slow in taking what advantage he may of the opportunity afforded. But there are many other attractions far more interesting than the political debates. The displays themselves, when properly arranged, together with the exhibits of new machinery and other mechanical devices in operation, constitute a school of instruction for farmers' sons and daughters, as well as for the farmers and their wives. One who looks back but a few years is able to contrast methods then employed with those now in common use. Millions of workers have been taught to adapt these newer things to the work of the farm. It is a fair supposition that the county fairs have provided the schools in which their uses have been learned.

## Editorial Notes

Productive of mutually beneficial results should be the work done in New York City by the twenty-nine undergraduates from universities in seventeen different states, who are serving this summer as volunteers in various social work institutions. Practically all of these young men are giving up their school vacations to study the city's slum conditions at first hand, as a part of their preparations for taking up, as life work, some form of welfare service. If they are animated by the proper spirit of helpfulness their activities during these few months should bring blessings to many families, and their experiences will without a doubt equip them for greater usefulness when they launch forth in real earnest upon their chosen life vocation.

So "corn on the cob" has appeared in Paris! And, as might really be expected, it was an enterprising American gentleman farmer who has raised it and is supplying the Paris restaurants. It has heretofore been contended that this favorite American dish could not be grown on French soil, but once more a theory involving the limitation of man's capabilities has been disproved. Only last year this same farmer began supplying Paris and London with Vermont sausages from his pigsty near the French capital, and, by the way, he sends his corn also to London by airplane. Perhaps, with all his ingenuity, he will evolve a plan whereby he will be able to supply genuinely fresh eggs in the near future.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Aug. 20.

THE American Herald delegation, visiting France at present, paid homage to President Doumergue who, contrary to custom, is a Protestant and a Huguenot. M. Doumergue invited the delegation, headed by Dr. Stoudt, to his historic château in Rambouillet. Dr. Stoudt was decorated with the Legion of Honor. A number of Americans were present and ceremonies of various kinds arranged.

This is the season of the year when Paris is really deserted. Unlike the citizens of most towns, the Parisian simply closes up his shop and his theaters and leaves the city to take care of itself. Usually, the shopkeeper announces when he will return, it may be in September, it may be in October. Many of the smaller traders frankly quit business for two months in the year. There is in France a philosophy of life which forbids the shopkeeper to get away from remaining at his tasks. They do not consider their duty to the public; they think they are entitled to quit at their own convenience and to leave nobody in their place to carry on. One can pass through whole streets and find all the shops locked and shuttered. While the Parisian is at work, he is strenuous enough, but it is somewhat surprising to the visitor to discover how completely he abandons business at certain periods.

One has had another opportunity to study M. Herriot's book, "Madame Récamier." It has been out of print and extremely difficult to procure, but with the rise of the Mayor of Lyons to the Prime Ministry of France, the publishers have decided that his monograph deserves all honors of a new edition. The book does, indeed, reveal M. Herriot as a cultured man. He has gone to great pains to tell the exact story of one of the most famous of France's beautiful women. Many others have written about Madame Récamier, but few have written about her better than M. Herriot. His work well deserves studying, for it is an interesting picture of a character and an epoch. It is perhaps not generally known that Madame Récamier was born at Lyons, but it is probably this fact which induced M. Herriot to produce his monograph. Her husband, too, came from Lyons.

No better tribute can perhaps be paid to Sarah Bernhardt than the name of her garden city, which is named after her and is to be occupied by French writers and artists. Among the conditions which are laid down for the prospective tenants is that they shall have no fewer than three children or an income of more than 20,000 francs a year. The garden city is being built at Plessis-Robinson which is close to Paris. The department of the Seine which owns the ground is giving nearly 4,000,000 francs to the scheme. Most of the well-known people in the theatrical, the artistic and the liter-

ary world are interested in the scheme. At first there will be only 100 dwellings and a few studios, but later it is hoped that there will be a greater development. The architect is a grandson of Sardou, perhaps the most famous of modern French dramatists.

A statement has been made about the loan which France has made to European countries. It will be remembered that considerable criticism was made of the readiness with which France seemed to respond to appeals for credits on the part of the smaller states of the Continent which France hoped to draw within its own orbit. Undoubtedly there was a political purpose in this, but it is not clear what it was intended to help forward a diplomatic plan which probably will not survive recent developments. According to the account in the *Journal*, Official France on Jan. 13 loaned the sum of 400,000,000 francs to Poland and at the same time a loan of 300,000,000 francs was made to Jugoslavia. There was also discussion about credits to the Rumanian and 200,000,000 francs to Romania, which it is believed have been extended but which are not yet announced officially. Other help has been forthcoming, but when everything is totaled up it will be seen that the amounts are not very large and cannot really affect France's financial position. It is probably somewhat unfair to suggest that these credits in any way reduce France's capacity to pay its own debts.

The steamboat service on the Seine may not be resumed next summer. This is unfortunate for the English, but it is a convenience to many workers and, in addition, enables Parisians to take the most delightful trips to the wooded suburbs of the city. It appears that the failure of the service is purely financial. There was a loss last year of 1,500,000 francs. This year the service was reduced, but the deficit is still about 1,000,000 francs. It has been proposed to run the boats only during the summer months and to cut the staff so that it is possible to provide an efficient service during the winter. In order to retain them some compensation must be given, and thus the profit which might come from the working of the service during the summer months would quickly disappear.

The other day there was a discussion in a certain literary company in Paris as to who was the best known writer in the world. The choice seemed to lie between Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. Other names were mentioned, but it was generally agreed that none of them came near those of Wells and Shaw, but there was a considerable difference of opinion. Bernard Shaw is believed to be the best known among the French, but few have written about him better than M. Herriot. His work well deserves studying, for it is an interesting picture of a character and an epoch. Now an attempt is being made to introduce Shaw, the author of *Saint-Jean*, the French heroine, into France, not in translated form, but in the original English. A company playing in English has had a fall successful season and has undoubtedly made the Irish playwright better known than he has hitherto been.

The return of M. Caillaux to active political life must be deferred for some little time. The Senate is endeavoring to delay the passage of the Amnesty Bill as long as possible. This is not surprising. The question is peculiarly difficult. It was the

## The Odyssey of a Ford

IV

WE ARE guests tonight in a rambling old log home built by emigrants from Denmark in 1863. The house is decently equipped for a young woman and a little boy of two years. We are welcomed eagerly, for it is lonely here surrounded by deserted log buildings, among them a blacksmith's shop, the trade of the pioneer grandfather. The house, we are told, has been purchased by a power company, and will be torn down. The company is now building a dam which will back up the water from Bear River over this property. The house is in splendid condition and one has the feeling that it should be preserved, but modern methods of farming, including necessary irrigation, have condemned it.

Today we have made fairly good time. We passed through Pocatello this morning, and are now on our way to Montpelier in southeastern Idaho, not far from the Utah and Wyoming line. The nearest town is Soda Springs. Farm homes are far apart, and this old log house is a welcome stopping place in the rapidly descending dusk of early evening.

The house is scantily furnished. The board floors are bare. A kerchief hangs on the kitchen table to dry when we have washed. We are in a roomy room, with a large window looking out over a piece of warm custard pie. A well equipped radio is at my elbow, one of the first we have found so far. These people, we learn, settled here more than 25 years ago and it is largely through their efforts that this community, far from being isolated, has brought itself and its neighbors into close contact with city conveniences. The power plant, telephone system and mill bespeak progress.

Eight children have been reared in this old home. All of them, so far as it is possible, are to be educated at the University of Utah.

The oldest daughter is now teaching in a high school. The oldest son is a missionary in England. The other children are still at home, helping on the farm and in the community store owned by their father.

"We want them to have an easier life than we have had," says this mother. "Farming is so uncertain

life, but we have good land through here is dry this year. Not enough snow, and no rain at all. Freight rates, too, are a burden. Our nearest shipping points are more than 50 miles from here. We have to haul our produce through the cañon ahead, and grade you are about to climb."

The climb through the cañon is tedious traveling and the road to Kemmerer, Wyo., is dry, dusty, rough.

No farm home will welcome us tonight. In this semi-desert country not a farm is to be found. Not a single herd of cattle have I seen. One lone sheep, evidently lost, is seeking a way out of this desert land. If I were inclined to be discouraged, I, too, should turn about and seek greener pastures, but the desire to see beyond the next hill tempts me to continue.

My first impression of this great State is not a pleasant one. Our stopover in Kemmerer, however, soon alters this impression. Enterprising people are here making a fortune. Prosperity has found a general welcome here. New buildings are very much in evidence: wages are up; rents are high; real estate is booming; nearly everybody wears a cheerful expression and not a complaint do I hear about conditions. Kemmerer might be on another planet, so far as "hard times" are concerned. The cafe we patronize serves excellent meals and is built for a town of 60,000 instead of 1600. For fruit being scarce, the main street of this small town would set the pace for any city.

M. L. S.